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**Materials on the Fifth Congress of
the Vietnam Communist Party--Volume 2: Selected Speeches**

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MATERIALS ON THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF
THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY--VOLUME 2: SELECTED SPEECHES

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CAO BANG PARTY OFFICIAL ON BORDER DEFENSE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Speech by Vuong Duong Tuong, chairman of the Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee and delegate of the Cao Bang provincial party organization, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Building a Strong Border Defense Line To Defend the Fatherland"]

[Text] In the situation in which the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage involving many insidious and crafty schemes and tricks on a daily basis and are still eager to commit aggression against our country when the opportunity arises, the northern border provinces, more than anywhere else, are increasingly deeply aware of the need to very urgently strengthen and improve national defense and security activities in every area and create a tremendous strength for totally defeating each of their acts of provocation, encroachment and sabotage in the immediate future and their long-range scheme of aggression.

As regards building the border defense line, there are very many jobs that must be performed. We in Cao Bang realize the need to concentrate on carrying out the following primary tasks well:

1. Mass agitation and upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses in building the border defense line are of strategic significance.

The problem facing us is how to control the masses and how to educate and organize the masses from the borders to the hinterland so that they truly and consciously closely link themselves to their homeland and villages, are wholeheartedly loyal to the system, the party and resolutely combat every scheme of the enemy to divide them, win them over or commit sabotage.

Expressing our bright, just cause in the lines and policies of our party, exposing and denouncing the unjust policies and the barbarious crimes that the enemy has been and is committing in Cao Bang, deepening the spirit of patriotism and the love of socialism, concerning ourselves with strengthening the unity and equality among the various nationalities and properly implementing the

nationalities policy of the party in the various areas, especially the border and highland areas, while constantly concerning ourselves with strengthening the solidarity between the army and the people are jobs of extremely important significance.

It will not be easy to carry out these jobs but we have been and are determined to perform them and must overcome whatever difficulties we encounter. To begin with, full importance must be attached to propaganda activities and to political and ideological education, which must be profound, specific and timely; the means and forms by which this work is performed must also be very diverse and flexible, must be suited to each specific area, time and place, consequently, it is necessary to invest much more equipment, many more means and many more cadres in this work. We lack means, cadres and experience. We very much desire assistance from the central level and the other provinces.

2. Intensifying economic-cultural construction and development.

This is the base for developing the political strength and increasing the strength of the national defense and security systems along the border.

Accelerating economic and cultural development in Cao Bang at this time is not only designed to meet the needs of the daily lives of the people, but also to meet the needs of increasing the strength of the country's defense line with a view toward creating increasingly abundant local rear services and be ready to effectively deal with every situation. We view this as an increasingly weighty and pressing task.

We must properly implement the policy of the party to coordinate agriculture and forestry, establish forms of organization of production and management that are truly suited to the specific conditions of each area and properly assign land and forests to cooperatives and cooperative member families to be managed and used in business in order to make the maximum effort to accelerate the production of grain and food products while taking positive steps to develop the production of industrial crops, valuable pharmaceutical crops, the raising of the species of large livestock and forestry; at the same time, we must develop the small industry and artisan trades for which the locality has available sources of raw materials in order to actively resolve the problem of establishing local rear services and producing many goods for trade with other provinces and for exportation. Our province has many economic potentials that have not been developed and the potential for bringing prosperity to the locality is still large but we lack labor and the material-technical conditions, especially with regard to communications and transportation, needed to develop this potential; therefore, it is even more necessary that we receive positive assistance from the central level.

3. We are deeply aware of the fact that we can only defeat the schemes of sabotage and aggression of the enemy when we have truly strong security and national defense

National Congress of the Party, under the close leadership of the Central Committee and with the concern, assistance and inspiration of the entire country, fully realizes its responsibility on the frontline defending the fatherland to display all the most beautiful attributes of the country, the heroic nation and the superior socialist system, constantly display high vigilance, maintain combat readiness and defeat the [words omitted through printing error] war of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, on this border.

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CSO: 4209/341

NGHE TINH PARTY VICE CHAIRMAN ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Excerpt from speech by Nguyen Ky Cam, vice chairman of the party committee and delegate from the party organization of Nghe Tinh Province, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Strengthening the Solidarity and Unanimity and Increasing the Fighting Strength and Leadership Ability of the Party"]

[Text] We totally endorse the guidelines and tasks regarding the revolution and party building in the years ahead that have been set forth in the various documents. Our Nghe Tinh party organization will organize the thorough study of the documents of the congress and apply them to the specific situation of the locality, thereby developing upon the achievements that have been recorded and making every effort to overcome our shortcomings and mistakes, determined to being about a strong change within the party organization and the people's movement in every area of work in the years ahead, primarily on the front of developing production, reorganizing and improving economic management, applying the achievements of science and technology better and practicing economy, with importance attached to productivity, quality and economic returns.

The first important area in which our province must concentrate its efforts is that of resolving the grain problem; in conjunction with developing grain production, we must make every effort to develop agriculture comprehensively, develop forestry, fishing, small industry and consumer goods production and make an effort to rapidly increase the output of export goods in order to eventually achieve self-sufficiency in many of our essential needs and contribute more and more to the socialist industrialization of the entire country, thereby making effective preparation for the next stage of economic development.

One of the largest problems impeding the development of the local economy in our province is the shortage of grain. With a population of more than 3 million, with tens of thousands of hectares of rice fields and land under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and food crops, with tens of thousands of hectares of grassland and with its ocean waters and forests, Nghe Tinh Province must resolve and is fully capable of resolving the grain problem in order to provide a springboard for expanding the local economy in a comprehensive manner

by means of integrated policies and measures involving production, processing, purchasing, distribution, practicing economy, reforming the structure of the diet and limiting the unreasonable rate of increase of the population and the non-agricultural population. In the immediate future, until we are able to resolve the grain problem locally, Nghe Tinh can increase its sources of grain through trade with other provinces, thereby correcting its reliance upon the state and the passive situation in which it finds itself. In production, our party organization will focus its efforts on the key rice and subsidiary food crop areas, manage the economy well, apply science and technology and develop realistic potentials well, determined to initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping while opening new land to cultivation in a reasonable manner with a view toward rapidly increasing the output of rice and subsidiary food crops and increasing the percentage that subsidiary food crops constitute within the structure of grain crops from 35 to 40 percent; more importance will be attached to processing, transportation and storage, thereby truly introducing subsidiary food crops in the supply of commodity grain and enabling the consumption of more subsidiary food crops of higher quality.

With the strongpoint that we have in our arable land, we will bring about a new change in the production of the primary industrial crops and agricultural products for exportation, especially peanuts, tea, sugarcane and pharmaceuticals, and attach more importance to developing the herds of horned livestock and the various species of poultry while reasonably developing the hog herd, developing pisciculture in conjunction with developing ocean fishing and the harvesting of marine products, closely coordinating agriculture with forestry, building forest resources and protecting, improving and properly utilizing forest land.

On the basis of the conditions of each area and practical experience, we will reorganize the structure of production, the allocation of crops and crop production seasons in a suitable manner, thereby coordinating agriculture and forestry, coordinating agriculture, fishing and forestry, re-establishing the natural ecological balance and utilizing the strengths of each area while gradually creating stable yields and outputs and increasing the results obtained in production.

In conjunction with focusing our efforts on resolving the grain problem, we will take positive steps to gradually redeploy labor among the various areas within the province, within the scope of the individual districts and at each installation in order to develop agriculture comprehensively, develop forestry, develop fishing and successfully correct the long-standing underdevelopment of small industry and the artisan trades producing consumer and export goods, including building materials, for which the locality has abundant sources of raw materials in agriculture, forestry, marine products and minerals in order to produce many more industrial goods for trade with farmers, essential consumer goods for the people and additional goods to trade with other provinces of the country and export.

Developing communications and transportation is one of the pressing problems of foremost importance in insuring communication among the various areas of a large province and communication with foreign countries with a view toward stimulating the development of commodity production. We are determined to correct our mistake of giving light attention to making full use of the seacoast and the many rivers and streams that crisscross the province in order to more strongly develop the various means of water transportation, from the rudimentary and improved to the semi-mechanized and mechanized, while strongly developing the various types of highway transportation and rural communications and making full use of existing means of mechanized transportation in order to successfully correct the locality's present transportation imbalance.

Living in a province that has 83 different microclimatic areas and 27 districts extending from the seacoast to the high mountains, we have become increasingly aware of the position and role of the district level in reorganizing production, gradually redistributing labor and organizing the lives of the people in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. Therefore, we will, in the years ahead, attach more importance to improving our economic management with a view toward continuing to resolve the problems caused by bureaucratic management and subsidization and shifting to the socialist mode of business, which has productivity, quality and efficiency as its objectives, and fully developing the active role of the district level and the installation in order to move the province forward more rapidly. We will delve deeply into reviewing and improving the quality of the building of districts, the strengthening of state-operated and collective production installations and the implementation and improvement of product contracts within agriculture as well as the other production and business sectors and promptly correct our shortcomings and deviations in order to accelerate production and strengthen the socialist production relations. Along with constantly strengthening the dominant role played by the state-operated economy and the important role of the collective economy, we will pay more attention to providing incentive for and guiding the development of the household economy in the correct direction in order to help increase the gross social product and national income.

With the assistance of the state, the central level and the fraternal socialist countries, we will gradually rebuild the city of Vinh into an economic and cultural center and an important communications center within an area that occupies an important strategic position within the region.

The matter of decisive significance in moving the province of Nghe Tinh forward is to constantly strengthen the solidarity and unanimity within the party, widely practice democracy within the party and among the people and increase the fighting strength and the leadership ability of the party organization in the new stage. We will make the greatest possible effort to perform this task well. In conjunction with consolidating and strengthening the basic level and strengthening the apparatus on the various levels, we will attach very much importance to formulating and implementing cadre planning, urgently and determinedly training the

corps of cadres in every respect and correctly deploying the corps of cadres in accordance with the standard that they know how to work and dare to work in a manner that reflects high productivity, high quality and practical returns.

With the experiences gained from the successes and failures in the organization and guidance of implementation in the recent past, by correctly implementing the line of the party and with the close guidance of the central level and the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal provinces, we are confident that Nghe Tinh Province will bring about a new change in the economic and social fields in the years ahead and rapidly implement the teaching of the revered President Ho Chi Minh to build Nghe Tinh into an exemplary province that is worthy of being the home of the heroic Nghe Tinh Soviet.

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HAU GIANG PARTY VICE CHAIRMAN ON AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Le Phuoc Tho, vice chairman of the provincial party committee and delegate from the party organization of Hau Giang Province, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Focusing Our Efforts on Bringing About a Leap Forward in Agricultural Development and Gradually Advancing to Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] On the basis of the realities of agricultural production in Hau Giang Province over the past 5 years, we have reached the conclusion: we are fully capable of bringing about a leap forward in the development of our country's agriculture, gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production and firmly resolving the grain and food problem during the time span of the third state 5-year plan if we seriously gain experience and learn lessons from the past 5 years, develop upon strongpoints and new factors and determinedly rectify our shortcomings in the organization of the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Congress, especially the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum on agriculture.

We think that only by highly focusing the efforts of the entire country, of the various sectors and levels on accelerating agricultural production and carrying out socialist industrialization, also for the primary purpose of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production and correctly coordinating agriculture and industry, agricultural production and consumer goods production, can we firmly resolve the grain and food problem, which is one of the most difficult problems of our country.

In order to perform this work well, we suggest that it is necessary to emphasize and add a number of points, such as the following:

1. The congress must reach a truly high level of agreement concerning the contents and spirit of the documents of the congress, which include the resolution of the congress on agricultural development. This agreement is very important, but it is not enough. The matter of very decisive significance is how to change this agreement into practical actions. We fervently hope that we will not commit shortcomings in organizing the implementation of resolutions, in general, or in

guiding agriculture, in particular, especially with regard to the matters of investing in agriculture and investing in the key areas, such as the Mekong River Delta, or in incentive policies, such as the price policy, in the organization of guidance, etc.

2. Because our capabilities are limited, we must focus our efforts on developing the key areas in order to immediately achieve a high output of commodities and, on the other hand, stimulate overall development once the key areas have developed. According to our point of view, a key agricultural area is a place that has the most favorable conditions, that is, much highly fertile, arable land, abundant local labor or labor sent from other places, production experience and favorable weather; it is a place in which we invest little but achieve high economic returns. For this reason, investments in agriculture, especially in the rice plant, are nowhere more productive and sound than they are in the Mekong Delta. Because, in the delta 1 kilogram of standard nitrogen fertilizer can produce from 4 to 5 kilograms of paddy, 1 kilogram of potash can produce from 3 to 4 kilograms of paddy and there are few typhoons and floods. The difficulties involved in transporting the products that are produced must be resolved. We should not allow them to prevent us from making bold investments in order to produce a large output of commodities.

Therefore, our Hau Giang delegation unanimously agrees with the statement in the resolution that the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta are the two key agricultural areas of the entire country, especially with regard to grain and food products. However, we suggest that this matter be very clearly stated in the guidelines and tasks and in the 5-year plan. Because, the resolution of the 2nd Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee concerning agriculture was rather complete but was very difficult to implement. We are in complete agreement with the need to pay full attention to the districts but we must also give priority to those districts within the key areas.

Although efforts will be focused on key areas, all other areas must make an effort to improve themselves; those places that are capable of raising grain must make an effort to do so but must also calculate economic returns. We should not produce crops at any price simply because of the shortage of grain at a time when we could be raising other crops that yield larger economic returns.

3. Once a place has been selected as a key area, the place itself must achieve self-sufficiency in conjunction with receiving appropriate investments from the central level. These two aspects are interrelated and stimulate each other: only by achieving self-sufficiency can the locality develop its potentials and capabilities and utilize the investments made by the central level. Only by creating the conditions for the locality to bring about a leap forward in agriculture can the central level make investments.

Self-sufficiency on the part of the locality and its people means making full use of labor in order to practice intensive cultivation and multicropping and raise crop yields, primarily by building small-scale water conservancy projects, selecting new varieties, using green manure and livestock manure, cultivating crops and encouraging farmers to earn their livings collectively in various

forms of transition and advancing to agricultural cooperatives by means of production collectives.

As regards the investments made by the central level, in addition to providing increased guidance with regard to planning and plans, assisting in training and providing additional cadres, the matter of investing material-technical bases, such as draft power, petroleum products, fertilizer, insecticide, water conservancy, electric power and so forth, is also very important. Planning is very important and we have conducted planning; however, the central level must help us to gradually improve it. As regards plans, we agree that the plan is the center, that plans must be formulated from the basic level upward, from the lower level to the upper level. The formulation of plans involves scores of matters, especially the division of management levels, the allocation of investment capital and the assignment of grain and food obligations. We suggest that, in the present situation, the central level should boldly assign management responsibilities to the province and the province should boldly assign management responsibilities to the district and installation. As regards investments, we have little capital, consequently, investments should be concentrated on key areas in order to produce a large output and certain returns. Investments must be appropriate, timely and well coordinated and there must be centralized, unified investments in depth among the various sectors and localities. In recent years, there have been many jobs in this area that we have not performed well; materials, petroleum products, fertilizer, insecticide and so forth have not been supplied in the full quantities required under the plan in any year and have usually been supplied very late.

4. As regards electric power, the Mekong River Delta, specifically the five provinces of Hau Giang, Kien Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long and Dong Thap, only have one thermoelectric power plant, the Tra Noc Plant, which has a capacity of 33,000 KWA; however, because we lack FO oil, this power plant normally only operates at 15,000 KWA and no higher than 20,000 KWA. At present, this is posing a very large obstacle to the development of agriculture and industry and will especially pose an obstacle when the Ha Tien Cement Plant in Kien Luong is expanded; at this level of production, the Tra Noc Power Plant will only be able to provide enough electric power to the enlarged cement plant. Consequently, we suggest that the congress adopt a resolution concerning increasing the sources of electric power for this key delta area.

5. We are very happy that the Council of Ministers has unanimously agreed to research and build the Can Tho port into a seaport. With this seaport, the face of Hau Giang and of the Mekong Delta, especially economically, will undergone many very important changes. For this reason, our delegation respectfully suggests that the 5th Party Central Committee examine the possibility of including the Can Tho port among the construction projects to which priority will be given. In the present situation continues, it will pose a very large obstacle to the transportation of rice and agricultural products for exportation and the delivery of incoming petroleum products, fertilizer and coal.

6. Our country is very long and the Mekong River Delta is very far from Hanoi; in the course of history, the Mekong River Delta together with Ho Chi Minh City and eastern Nam Bo have formed an economic region. In order to guide this key agricultural area and closely coordinate it with Ho Chi Minh City and eastern Nam Bo, we suggest that a suitable form of organization should be established to provide guidance.

In order to perform our tasks, especially accelerating the development of agricultural production, we promise to the congress that we will:

--Urgently conduct overall planning and specific planning for each district and use agricultural planning as the center for the planning of other fields;

--Focus our efforts on developing science and technology within the province (in close coordination with Can Tho College and the Mekong Delta Institute of Agricultural Technical Research) and give attention to cadre training;

--Concentrate our efforts primarily on the rice plant in conjunction with giving full attention to legumes, especially soybeans, jute, the other industrial crops and export crops;

--Focus our efforts on hog production in conjunction with raising buffalo, cattle, chickens and ducks, especially seasonal ducks, and the raising of fresh water and brackish water fish and shrimp.

On the other hand, we will accelerate fishing, industry, small industry and the artisan trades, especially machine repair and manufacture, the processing industry, the consumer goods industry and so forth; we will improve distribution and circulation, support production and maintain closer relations with Ho Chi Minh City and the neighboring provinces while accelerating both exports and imports and making every effort to build and enlarge the Can Tho port to serve not only Hau Giang, but the entire Mekong Delta as well.

--As regards rice production in 1982, Hau Giang is endeavoring to achieve an output of 1,200,000 tons and will, if appropriate investments are received, open a 100,000 hectare area for producing high yield, early 10th month rice on the scale of 350,000 to 400,000 tons per year. And, as the materials provided for agriculture increase each year, especially fertilizer, the amount of area under the intensive cultivation of rice in the multicropping area and the cultivation of high yield, early 10th month rice will be expanded so that Hau Giang is producing a total rice output of 1,500,000 tons by 1985.

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HAI HUNG PARTY SECRETARY ON GRAIN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Ngo Quang Dao, secretary of the provincial party committee and delegate from the party organization of Hai Hung Province, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Developing Every Potential of the Locality Well and Making an Effort To Resolve the Grain and Food Problem as Best Possible"]

[Text] In order to achieve the objectives established by the 5th National Congress and aware of our position as a province in the key grain production area of the Red River Delta, the party organization and people of Hai Hung will display a high level of self-reliance, develop each potential of the locality better, take the initiative in overcoming their difficulties and constantly endeavor to meet grain and food needs as best possible while reorganizing the local economy in order to achieve a scale, structure and stages of development of the economy that are suited to the new situation. Positive steps will be taken to gradually build the districts into an agro-industrial structure. On the agricultural front, we will focus our efforts on producing two good rice crops and gradually expanding winter crop production in a stable manner while strongly developing livestock production and developing the trade sectors, especially those sectors for which there are raw materials within the locality, with a view toward resolving the problems of grain, food products, consumer goods and export goods better.

Toward this end, we will concentrate every force of the province on carrying out the five following main tasks:

1. Focusing our efforts on accelerating agricultural production, the center of which is grain and food production, in order to resolve the food problem of the people, including all cadres, manual workers, civil servants and troops of the locality, and fulfill our obligations to the state while accelerating consumer goods production, providing a better supply of household utensils, personal items and means of travel, providing a full supply of ordinary medicines produced from local pharmaceutical materials and attaching importance to organizing the cultural life of the people well.

2. Accelerating the production of export goods; in addition to completing the state plan, we will step up the exports and imports of the locality and gradually establish a commodity fund through imports in order to serve the needs of the production and daily lives of the people; producing export goods will be the obligation of all sectors, level and production installations.
3. Making an effort to produce spare parts, accelerating the repair of means of transportation, constructing necessary means of transportation, strongly developing the use of rudimentary transportation and balancing transportation capacity with the needs of the production and daily lives of the local people.
4. Selectively building material-technical bases, primarily bases supporting agriculture, consumer goods production, the production of export goods and transportation, and implementing the guideline of investments in depth in order to make full use of existing production capacity and achieve practical economic returns.
5. Meeting the defense needs of the country, increasing our national defense potentials, maintaining combat readiness and maintaining political security and social order and safety within each locality and throughout the province, especially in the key areas.

To carry out the above mentioned tasks during the period of the 1981-1985 plan, Hai Hung has established agricultural production as its foremost task; we must mobilize the combined strength of the entire province, of each district and each installation in order to win victory on this front.

In agricultural production, we consider resolving the grain and food problem to be the basic requirement; at the same time, appropriate importance is being attached to industrial crops and export crops.

In 1982 and subsequent years, the main guidelines will continue to be practicing intensive cultivation, practicing multicropping, raising two good rice crops, expanding the production of winter crops in a stable manner, endeavoring to gradually balance livestock production with crop production and developing the trade sectors with a view toward efficiently redistributing labor while taking positive steps to encourage the people to build new economic zones, and practice planned parenthood to reduce the rate of population growth to less than 1.5 percent.

Toward this end, we will endeavor to increase grain production at an annual rate of 3.724 percent in order to achieve an output of 900,000 to 950,000 tons of grain (in paddy equivalent) by 1985 (which will include 730,000 to 750,000 tons of paddy). In addition to fulfilling obligations to the state and meeting the needs of the people within the territory and providing grain for the development of livestock production, we will also endeavor to provide the entire province with a grain reserve large enough to last for 1 month or more.

To firmly resolve the grain problem, we must, together with meeting the targets on the amount of area under cultivation, the yield and the output of rice, take positive steps to develop the production of subsidiary food crops and incorporate these crops in the diet. To accomplish this, the entire province must endeavor to increase the production of winter crops to 70,000 hectares, with approximately 60-70 percent of this area allocated to the production of grain subsidiary food crops and the remaining amount allocated for the strong development of the production of such export crops as garlic, pepper, soybeans and green beans. We will accelerate the production of export goods in all districts and at all production installations in order to earn foreign currency with which to import goods needed to meet the requirements of production and everyday life within the locality and at installations. We intend to be producing by 1985 a quantity of export goods at least 60 percent greater compared to 1981; an effort will be made to allocate 70 percent of the foreign currency earned through local exports to import goods to meet the requirements of the development of production, especially support agricultural production, with the remaining amount being allocated to import essential consumer goods for the people.

In order to fulfill the tasks and norms mentioned above, we must practice intensive cultivation and implement the policies that provide incentive for the development of production very well. Above everything else, we must attach importance to improving and selecting crop varieties and species of livestock, practice strict discipline in the use of varieties, establish a suitable allocation of varieties and plant during the proper season in order to insure the yield and output of rice and expand the cultivation of winter crops. We must adopt a plan for efficiently developing and utilizing existing irrigation and drainage projects while building a number of necessary projects, especially drainage projects for the 10th month season and irrigation projects for the silt field area and the areas growing industrial crops and export crops. As regards certain areas of lowlying fields that are usually waterlogged during the 10th month season, we will shift to the cultivation of tall stem rice varieties, which are helpful in combating waterlogging. Some very lowlying fields will be used to raise fish during the 10th month season and rice during the spring season.

Positive steps will be taken to make full use of and process the various sources of fertilizer, with importance attached to livestock manure, green manure, duckweed, silt and so forth, and an effort will be made to promptly supply chemical fertilizer in order to fertilize crops correctly and on schedule. In addition to the fertilizer supplied by the state, we will accelerate local exports in order to import additional nitrogen fertilizer and accelerate the production and supply of field lime in order to improve the soil. Dry-land cultivation will be practiced on 90 percent or more of the fields cultivated during the spring season. The amount of area plowed and harrowed by machine will be maintained at approximately 40 percent.

Effective steps will be taken to prevent and promptly control crop pests and livestock epidemics.

In order to provide incentive for workers and insure the harmonious coordination of the three interests, we will intensify our effort to improve and update the management mechanism. We will closely guide the implementation of final product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers in both crop and livestock production, develop upon positive factors, correct negative factors and promptly rectify mistakes and deviations.

We will attach importance to and accelerate the movement to plant timber bearing trees and fruit trees and accelerate the campaign to establish "Uncle Ho fruit orchards" in the agricultural cooperatives while providing incentive to and guiding the subsidiary household economy, accelerating the sericulture movement, planting additional fruit trees and so forth, thereby helping to raise the income and improve the standard of living of families while increasing the quantity of goods available for society. At the same time, we will increase our cooperation and trade with the other provinces and cities in order to acquire the necessary raw materials and goods and stimulate the development of production.

We are confident that, under the light of the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party, under the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and government and with the support of the departments, ministries and sectors of the central level, the party organization and people of Hai Hung Province, in strict compliance with the resolution of the congress and through a tremendous effort on their own part, are determined to overcome every difficulty and obstacle, be steadfast in every situation, endeavor to excellently complete every task and gradually build the province of Hai Hung into a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural province.

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CSO: 4209/341

THONG NHAT DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, secretary of the Thong Nhat District Party Committee and delegate from the Dong Nai provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing Comprehensive Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Our Thong Nhat District is a hilly, mountainous district measuring 50,000 hectares, 38,000 hectares of which are agricultural land. The amount of land under the cultivation of rice is limited but the district's arable land is suited to the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

Applying the economic strategic guideline set forth in the Political Report, we have established the strategic determination of our district in the socio-economic field in the years ahead as: "Concentrating the efforts of the entire party and all the people on accelerating intensive cultivation to increase the yields and output on the existing land under the cultivation of grain in order to insure an increasingly stable supply of grain for the locality and fulfill a larger obligation against the background of the difficulties still being encountered by the entire country with grain. On the basis of insuring the redistribution of labor within the scope of the district with a view toward making every effort to develop the strengths we have in annual industrial crops, we must expand the trade sectors, develop small industry and the artisan trades, produce many products for domestic trade and increase the supply of export goods for the province in order to import more of the necessary raw materials and supplies, thereby contributing to balancing the plan for the locality."

In order to implement this guideline, we will first continue to conduct investigations and research in order to perfect our production planning.

As regards grain production, because we are not able to expand the amount of area under cultivation, our efforts will primarily be directed toward practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields on the area now under the cultivation of grain in order to raise yields from 25 quintals per hectare to 30 quintals per hectare and achieve an output of 65,000 tons per year, or an

average of 250 to 300 kilograms of grain per capita per year by 1985 with a view toward making it possible to redistribute the labor within the district, primarily to provide a supply of grain to the sector producing annual industrial crops and to develop the handicraft and artisan trade sectors.

The issue on which we must focus our guidance is that of developing the strength we have in annual industrial crops by practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields and developing every potential for increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of such main crops as soybeans, peanuts, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco and the other crops. In past years, due to the shortage of supplies, available supplies had to be allocated to grain production and we were not able to invest much in industrial crop production; in the years ahead, we must recompute the grain balance and produce additional export goods in order to establish a grain balance for the industrial crop production sector on our own.

As regards sericulture, we conducted a successful initial pilot project and asked technical cadres from the central sericulture installation in Lam Dong to conduct research in our district; they verified that the district is a high yield sericulture area capable of producing silk of high quality. We encouraged each family to plant mulberry trees and raise silkworms and, at the same time, researched the establishment of a specialized farming area. We are now establishing relations with the installations in Lam Dong in order to resolve the breeding stock problem. In order to rapidly develop this sector, we are researching a plan and mode for purchasing cocoons at incentive prices on the basis of the state policy in order to stimulate the development of production and organize the management of silk reeling in a way that insures quality and enables us to control the sources of export goods. In addition to the above mentioned guideline for the development of crop production, as regards livestock production, we advocate maintaining and developing the hog herd to a limited degree and concentrating our efforts on developing the cattle herd, which shows many prospects under the conditions of our locality.

In conjunction with restoring and developing agriculture, we have attached importance to agricultural transformation in order to create the conditions for advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production. At present, our district has more than 200 production collectives and cooperatives, which account for more than 50 percent of the cropland within the district; more than 100 of these production collectives and cooperatives have implemented product contracts.

Soon, we will make every effort to strengthen existing production collectives and widely organize other production collectives in conjunction with correcting the disproportionate differences in cropland ownership. In order to improve the quality of management, we will quickly train cadres to insure that the existing cooperatives and production collectives are managed well and insure the establishment and management of production solidarity teams that essentially prepare the conditions for advancing to production collectives and implementing contracts at the very outset. We have the ability to quickly complete agricultural cooperativization but must not act in an impetuous manner or place sole emphasis upon

numbers, rather, we must formulate a plan for carrying out agricultural cooperativization in steady stages involving suitable forms of organization and thorough preparation. Outside the scope of transformation mentioned above, we advocate providing incentive for the development of fruit orchards and gradually bringing them within the scope of the planning of crops of high economic value while giving attention to developing livestock production and the artisan trades within the household economy.

As regards the development of the small industry and artisan sectors and trades, through the transformation of industry and commerce, we have introduced more than 20 installations to various forms of collective production while encouraging the people to contribute capital along with the state to the construction of a number of production installations, such as installations producing food seasoning, soysauce and ice, processing grain and food products and repairing machinery; we have transformed and built the transportation unit of the district, etc. Generally speaking, however, Thong Nhat District is a district in which the small industry and artisan sectors and trades have not developed. In the years ahead, on the existing base and on the basis of our district's much arable land for subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, we will study the rebalancing of the plan for the development of the small industry and artisan sectors and trades; in the immediate future, efforts will be focused on developing the machine repair sector, the processing of subsidiary food crops, livestock feed, sugar and paper pulp, the production of wooden furniture and the production of medicines and we will begin to construct silk reeling installations while utilizing every available capability to produce many consumer goods along with gradually continuing to transform the small industry and artisan economy through many suitable forms of organization in order to manage the various segments of the economy well and gradually advance down the path of developing the socialist economy.

As regards distribution and circulation, we have organized a commerce system and a network of marketing cooperatives extending all the way to the basic level, which control the primary products for trade with the various localities. Recently, with the permission of the province, we established economic relations with a number of provinces, cities, precincts and districts. We suggest that this be considered a supplemental way to regulate the economy among localities and support the plan in a manner that benefits local economic development and insures the good implementation of the plan and the fulfillment of obligations to the upper level better.

In order to implement the guidelines mentioned above, we are determined to continuously endeavor to build the party, establish good coordination between ideological work and organizational work and, at the same time, launch and keep abreast of mass movements. These steps will be taken against the background of a district in which the patriotic movement was once very weak, a district that has a population of 230,000 encompassing more than 15 different tribes, a district whose population is 85 percent Catholic immigrants who live in large, concentrated areas, such as Ho Nai, Gia Tan and Gia Kiem. A rather large number of the Catholic compatriots in the district enjoyed a rather high standard

of living based on the system of receiving preferential treatment under the U.S. aid system during the time of the puppet government. After liberation, this aid disappeared and they encountered increasing difficulties in their economic lives along with being afraid that the revolution would retaliate or discriminate against them; in addition, they were used by reactionaries in many different ways to oppose the revolution. In the face of this situation, in keeping with a directive from the party, our district, with 70 party members in four party chapters, firmly adhered to the policy of taking action on the basis of the realities of the life of the working compatriots among Catholics, fully assessed the situation and gradually overcame the difficulties among Catholic citizens concerning the economy, living conditions and social activities. Also on this basis, we selected through the movement, built and boldly utilized a contingent of mass core cadres and established the government and mass organizations on the basic level. We have gained the increasing participation of Catholics and all citizens in the various production movements, contributed manpower and materiel along with the state to build a number of cultural and social projects on the village level, such as schools, public health stations and maternity clinics and helped to maintain political security and social order by exposing many reactionaries hiding among Catholics. The realities of life have given Catholics increasing confidence in the revolution. During the past several years, our district party organization has concerned itself very much with overcoming its weaknesses and has made every effort to develop the party and train the contingent of core cadres. Today, we have more than 400 party members to whom party membership cards have been issued and have selected more than 4,000 mature core cadres from within the movement, who participate in government work and lead the mass organizations in effectively carrying out every political task of the locality.

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HAI HAU DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Bui Trong Tan, secretary of the Hai Hau District Party Committee and delegate from the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Economic Construction Within the Scope of the District"]

[Text] Since the 4th Congress of the Party, the party organization and people of Hai Hau District have struggled continuously under conditions involving many difficulties and recorded relatively comprehensive results; in particular, we virtually resolved the grain problem within the district and maintained and gradually improved the material and cultural lives of the people. Over the past 5 years, our district recorded an average rice yield of 59.3 quintals per hectare and raised 87,190 hogs, an average of 2.4 hogs per hectare cultivated, which represents a 3 percent increase compared to the average during the five preceding years.

We have become increasingly aware of the position, function and tasks of the district level as regards organizing socio-economic development and every aspect of the lives of the people within the district on the basis of displaying a high spirit of self-reliance and firmly adhering to the guideline of the state and the people working together. Our party organization has organized the thorough implementation of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee while accelerating revolutionary activities and using the results of activities to measure the abilities and qualities of cadres and mobilize and launch revolutionary movements among the masses. In guidance, we have firmly adhered to the guideline that resolving the grain and food problem is of central importance and have used pilot project activities to provide overall guidance; we have gradually established an agro-fishing-industrial economic structure consisting of fishing, salt production, the artisan trades and small industry within the district in order to develop the various potentials of the locality.

In the process of building the district, we have relied more upon our arable land, labor, traditional trades and so forth to supplement our planning, reorganize production and organize the economy and life within the district; attaching importance to distributing and making full use of labor and arable land is the main feature of plans and attention has been paid to building material-technical bases that directly support production, such as an agricultural machine repair station, a machine enterprise, a seed and breeding stock station, a crop

protection station and a veterinary station; water conservancy projects have been managed and improved; small industry and artisan production has been developed, especially the production of rush products, bamboo products, cloth and so forth, thereby gradually meeting consumer needs and increasing the sources of export goods; communications and transportation have been expanded in order to support production and everyday life; state-operated and collective capital construction forces have been developed to the point where they are capable of building projects within the district and participating in the construction of a number of projects of the province; the distribution and circulation network has been organized in order to develop local sources of goods and broaden our economic relations with other districts. As a result, we closed the gap between the quantity of goods supplied to the district by the province and the quantity of agricultural products and goods supplied by Hai Hau District to the province. The party organization and people of Hai Hau have also attached importance to maintaining political security, maintaining social order, building the militia and self-defense forces and strengthening the coastal defense line.

We have attached full importance to strengthening the basic level, beginning with the party chapters, the village party committees and the cooperatives, in order to stabilize and build the contingent of basic level core cadres so that it is strong enough to perform its various jobs well, thereby creating the position for uniform development by the movement in all areas. To date, 80 percent of the party installations in Hai Hau are rated as strong, stable installations and there is not one weak and deficient party installation or cooperative.

We have closely linked the building of the district to cadre planning and have defined the tasks and functions of each agency of the district in accordance with the guideline of upholding the right of ownership of the various sectors, reducing the size of staffs and assigning more cadres to cooperatives; work methods and the methods of organizing and guiding implementation have been improved, primarily as they pertain to the relationship between the party committee echelon and the government and mass organizations, in order to tap the spirit of collective ownership of the working people and develop the effectiveness of the government apparatus in managing production and business installations, thereby creating a combined strength and successfully carrying out the political task of the locality. As a result, the apparatus of the district has been streamlined; 13 of the 14 economic units put under the management of the district exceeded the norms of the state plan.

We have gradually laid the groundwork for becoming the masters of plans, by allocating crops and using arable land and labor in a manner suited to the actual conditions of installations, consequently, we have overcome the difficulties encountered with supplies and capital in order to maintain and develop production.

However, in the process of moving forward, we have also displayed certain shortcomings: the potentials that lie in the locality's labor, arable land, river and coastal resources and material-technical bases are still large and have not been developed or utilized well; the rate of development of production is still

slow; the grain and food problem has not been resolved in a truly stable manner; and the output of agricultural products and goods is not large, especially the output of export goods.

Possessing a sense of responsibility with regard to the general situation of the country, Hai Hau, one of the districts of Ha Nam Ninh Province that has much economic potential, must display the revolutionary-offensive spirit, display a high sense of self-reliance and endeavor to move forward in order to successfully implement the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party.

In the years ahead, Hai Hau will direct its efforts in the following direction: developing the potentials that the locality has in its labor and arable land well, making full use of existing material-technical bases and making every effort to develop the agro-fishing-industrial economy, beginning with focusing every effort on grain production while accelerating the production of consumer goods and export goods.

Under the 1981-1985 plan, in order to implement the guideline mentioned above, the party organization and people of Hai Hau will endeavor to produce 100,000 tons of grain and raise the average amount of grain per capita to approximately 500 kilograms in order to meet the district's need for grain and contribute more and more grain to the state while creating a grain reserve of approximately 2,200 tons to use as commodities in two-way trade with other localities and to be exported with a view toward obtaining supplies with which to support intensive cultivation, the construction of material bases and the improvement of the living conditions of the people; we will also endeavor to raise 100,000 hogs, catch 2,000-2,500 tons of ocean fish, produce 90,000 to 100,000 tons of salt, produce 1,500 to 2,000 tons of split rushes and produce 40 to 50 tons of silkworm cocoons.

In order to achieve the economic goals set forth above, we must concentrate on achieving a better uniformity of rice yields among cooperatives; provide drainage for the area in the middle of the district during the 10th month season and create sources of irrigation water for the southwestern area of the district during the 5th month season; develop livestock production in order to rapidly increase the quantity of livestock manure to insure the application of 10 to 12 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare while developing the cultivation of 5th month-spring duckweed and 10th month sesbania.

In conjunction with the food problem, we must endeavor to gradually resolve the clothing problem for our citizens by means of practicing sericulture and exporting raw silk in trade for cloth; we will try to provide, on our own, approximately 2 to 3 meters of cloth per person by 1985.

We will coordinate agriculture and fishing with making good use of the social labor force by developing the artisan and small industry sectors and trades within agriculture in order to redistribute labor within the district and continue to send persons to build new economic zones, thereby reducing the rate of population growth

from 2.21 percent in 1981 to 1.8 percent in the years ahead; the population within the district will be stabilized at roughly 250,000 persons. We will continue to develop, supplement and perfect the management mechanism and the product contract mechanism and, in particular, will implement directive 100 of the Party Secretariat well.

The specific issue of building the district, from assigning responsibilities to the district in a well coordinated and comprehensive manner and establishing a good relationship between the territory and the sectors, between the sectors and the various local levels to insuring that the district is truly a planning level that has its own budget, must be urgently studied. As for ourselves, Hai Hau will endeavor to make progress in order to meet the goals set forth for building the district in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th National Congress of the Party.

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QUANG NAM-DA NANG PARTY SECRETARY ON LOCAL ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Ho Nghinh, secretary of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building a Structure on the Basic Level That Coordinates Agriculture and Industry from the Very Outset"]

[Text] Under the light of the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Party and subsequent resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the party organization of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province displayed self-reliance and upheld the spirit of collective ownership of the people; on the basis of the local economy's four strengths, agriculture, industry, forestry and fishing, we adopted specific policies, measures and stages of development with a view toward focusing our efforts on accelerating production, primarily agricultural production, the center of which is grain and food production, under the target of endeavoring, by 1980, to meet our own needs for grain, contribute to the state and eventually establish reserves.

We consider the grain production target to be the mandate of life of the one and one-half million citizens within the province. Without meeting this target, there can be no development in the other areas of work. On the basis of this realization and in close compliance with the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum, we mobilized the entire party and all the people to go into battle on the agricultural front in movements to disarm bombs and mines, clear land, build water conservancy projects, make fertilizer, develop new varieties, prevent and control pests...while practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping and increasing the amount of area under cultivation under the slogan "a bit of soil is a bit of gold." At the same time, we urgently carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, progressing from work exchange teams with quotas and contracts to the agricultural cooperativization movement; by late 1979, we had virtually completed agricultural transformation in the districts of the lowlands and midlands.

As a result of accelerating production, building cooperatives and building the countryside, we are now meeting the basic needs of the local people for grain and contributing some grain to the state. Grain output has increased at the

annual rate of 20 percent; in 1981, the amount of grain per capita was 325 kilograms and the mobilization of grain exceeded the plan quota by 25 percent. Immediately after liberation day, we mobilized the people to go build new economic zones in the Central Highland provinces and a number of provinces in Nam Bo. To date, more than 120,000 persons have gone to "build new native villages" either in groups or individually. We are continuing this campaign on a large scale and in a more urgent spirit.

The provincial party committee adopted a resolution on developing industry, small industry and the artisan trades and developing the sectors and trades within the agricultural cooperatives at the very outset with a view toward establishing an agro-industrial structure on the basic level by developing, for example, the production of small machines, the production and repair of farm implements, milling and processing operations, the production of building materials and the traditional trades of each locality.

To date, practically every agricultural cooperative within the province has an output value from the sectors and trades equal to 10 to 50 percent of the total output value of the cooperative; some cooperatives have recorded an output value of 4 million to 5 million dong per year. Many districts have recorded an output value of roughly 25 million dong in small industry and the artisan trades. At the same time, we have made every effort to develop industry in the municipality, cities and towns by accelerating the production of consumer goods, tools for agriculture, art products and export goods, thereby raising the total output value of industrial, small industry and artisan goods throughout the province from 25 to 30 percent each year.

Through the process of building agricultural cooperatives, building villages and building the agro-industrial structure on the basic level, we have realized that the policy of building the district into a planning unit that has an agro-industrial economic structure is a totally correct policy. If the district is not built along the lines of coordinating agriculture and industry and if the district does not become a base for organizing production or redistributing labor, it is impossible to advance agriculture to large-scale production. If the cooperatives and villages only develop themselves to meet the needs of the locality through small-scale, fragmented material-technical bases as is the case now, how can we quickly establish specialized farming areas with larger, better material-technical bases, how can we raise labor productivity through the use of mechanized and semi-mechanized tools in large specialized farming areas in order to gradually establish large-scale agricultural production? Even the other sectors and trades at agricultural cooperatives cannot continue to develop if the district is not used as the base for planning and reorganizing production.

The building of the district into an agro-industrial unit is an objective requirement of economic development in the countryside and involves reorganizing the countryside in order to develop it toward socialism and raising the building of production forces and production relations to a higher level. Facts have proven that in order for the district to become a basic planning economic unit,

it is first of all necessary to build strong installations. Of course, to build installations, the district must have its own budget, have a supply of commodities and have material-technical bases strong enough to manage and help installations. As a result, the building of the district is closely linked to the building of installations and, as the general secretary has frequently said: "The district belongs to the installation, the province and the central level." Viewed from this perspective, we are fully capable of building the district in accordance with the requirements and specifics set forth in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee to the congress.

In conjunction with developing agriculture and industry, we have always attached importance to accelerating the development of forestry and fishing. On the basis of developing our four economic strengths, we have developed production, improved distribution and circulation, developed communications and transportation, accelerated capital construction...; an effort is being made to produce more and more products for exportation, considering exports to be a strategic goal, to be an important moving force stimulating the development of the entire economy.

In the years ahead, in order to successfully implement the congress resolution, we have decided to continue to develop the four strengths of the local economy, with efforts focused on resolving the two major problems of food and clothing, on the basis of developing upon the initial victories that have been won and on the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the line of the party. Our requirements for 1985 are to produce 600,000 tons of grain and provide 400 kilograms of grain per capita; provide additional locally produced cloth for the people, an average of 4 to 5 meters per person per year; and, raise the output value of industry, small industry and the artisan trades from 550 million to 650 million dong. In particular, efforts will be focused upon accelerating export activities and developing the movement of all the people producing export goods into a high tide; every effort will be made to produce building materials in order to partially resolve the difficulties with housing in the cities and build housing in the countryside.

In order to successfully meet the major targets mentioned above, we must resolve the key problems of electric power, machines and coal. Electric power is the most difficult problem; however, with the policy of the central level of developing medium and small-scale hydroelectric power plants in central Vietnam, we fully believe that this problem will be gradually resolved. As regards machines, we suggest that the problem be resolved in accordance with the requirements of local economic development and with the assistance of the central machine sector. As regards coal, the locality will, in keeping with the guidelines of the central level, endeavor to expand the mining of coal at the Nong Son and Ngoc Kinh Coal Mines with the material and technical assistance of the central coal sector.

To insure that the tasks of the locality regarding socio-economic development as well as the tasks set forth in the resolution of this congress are carried out, we will attach importance to three areas:

1. A corps of cadres who know how to work, dare to act, dare to assume responsibility, are confident, flexible and creative, possess a high revolutionary will and possess strong offensive thinking. When talking about the corps of cadres, we are also talking about ideological activities and organizational work.

2. A new management mechanism characterized by plans, business procedures and cost accounting in management and productivity, efficiency and quality in production. Thus, we must abolish the bureaucratic administrative mechanism and subsidization; and, when performing economic work, we must practice economy. As regards plans, the report dealt with the various planning levels and attached particular importance to the basic level plan. This is entirely correct. Here, we propose, in addition, a plan for the household economy and suggest that the State Planning Commission examine this proposal and raise it as a matter for research and implementation.

3. We must establish a Leninist style in the leadership of the party. The Leninist style in leadership is reflected in unity between theory and practice; in examining each and every issue in a scientific manner; in combining flexibility and concreteness in leadership; in close relations with the masses; in coordinating the collective and personal responsibility; in initiative and flexibility in the face of the new; and in combating every manifestation of bureaucracy and formalism.

If the matters mentioned above are concretized in the form of regulations governing work methods and in our style of leadership, they will create a new strength in the leadership and guidance of the party for the purpose of successfully carrying out the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/341

VU THANG VILLAGE PARTY OFFICIAL ON INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang Village Party Committee and delegate from the Thai Binh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Accelerating the Practice of Intensive Cultivation"]

[Text] In the past, Vu Thang, a cooperative in a lowlying area, had very acidic soil and low, unstable rice yields; prior to 1965, the cooperative never produced more than 40 quintals per hectare per year. Annual rice output was only 600 to 700 tons, obligations to the state were not fulfilled and the people encountered extreme difficulties in their everyday lives.

Following the campaign to improve cooperative management (1963), Vu Thang relocated nearly 1,000 persons, sending them to build new economic zones; on the other hand, we reorganized labor and gradually focused our efforts on intensive cultivation, beginning with water conservancy. In 3 years, we dug nearly 1 million cubic meters of ditches, constructed dozens of sluices, dams... and began to harvest two stable crops; in 1965, we recorded an average of 5 tons of paddy per hectare per year.

Together with building water conservancy projects, we have improved the soil, built fields (nearly 800,000 cubic meters), initiated dry land cultivation during the 5th month season and applied from 10 to 20 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare and completely covered fields with duckweed for many years. As a result, the soil has become increasingly fertile and soil acidity has been eliminated. At the same time, we have introduced new varieties and completely replaced the 5th month-spring season with short-term, high yield spring rice.

The application of technical advances together with necessary investments by the state (electric pump stations and nitrogen fertilizer) and the improvement of management resulted in increased rice yields and output.

In 1967, we averaged 7 tons per hectare; since 1970, we have averaged more than 9 tons per hectare (more than 10 tons per hectare in 1974 and 1976); from 1976 to

1980, we averaged nearly 9 tons per hectare; and, in 1981, we recorded an average of 9.7 tons per hectare.

Since 1965, Vu Thang has produced bumper crops for 17 years in a row; last year's rice output was roughly 2,000 tons (more than 600 kilograms per capita), which was twice as high as our rice output in 1965 and 1.2 times as high as our output in 1975.

Together with practicing the intensive cultivation of rice, we have intensified hog and poultry production, considering livestock production to be a very important sector in providing many food products and much fertilizer for the intensive cultivation of rice and in increasing the income of cooperative members. In 1970, Vu Thang allocated 15 percent (as much as 18 percent in later years) of its farmland for collective livestock production, thereby increasing the collective hog herd to 1,500 hogs, increasing the hog herd of both sectors to more than 3,000 hogs and raising the average number of hogs per hectare cultivated from 2.8 in 1971 to 4 in 1972 and 5.6 during the period from 1976 to 1981. In recent years, the cooperative has been raising commercial chickens, selling 34,000 to the state each year.

We allocated 40 percent of our labor force to the development of livestock production and the expansion of the various handicraft sectors and trades: brick and tile production, carpentry and the production of mats and rugs for exportation.

The income of the cooperative rose from 271,000 dong in 1965 to 1 million dong in 1974 and from 1.3 million dong in 1976 to 2.7 million dong in 1981 (each laborer produces products worth 2,162 dong).

Our steady progress has primarily been the result of correctly and creatively applying the lines and policies of the party, the close guidance of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee and the focusing of our efforts on agriculture in order to fully resolve the grain problem and use grain production as the springboard for developing livestock production and developing the sectors and trades. Our guideline has been: "Beginning on the basis of our arable land and labor and advancing on the basis of rice and hogs." We began by building water conservancy projects, improving the soil, changing the varieties of rice and rearranging the crop seasons. On the basis of grain production, we have developed livestock production; at the same time, on the basis of strongly developing livestock production, we have balanced it with crop production, thereby constantly providing 20 tons of fertilizer per hectare.

The results achieved in production in Vu Thang cannot be separated from the assistance provided by the working class, by industry. We have made good use of the assistance provided by the state, increased the accumulation of capital from the economy of the cooperative and invested additional cooperative member labor in the construction of many necessary material-technical bases, such as an electric pump station, small tractors, field construction, transportation equipment, threshing machines, granaries, drying yards, livestock pens and so forth.

Our fixed assets are worth nearly 2 million dong (7,000 dong per hectare), 75 percent of which was acquired through capital accumulated by us.

Our production results have also been closely linked to stabilizing the scale of the cooperative and improving management. In 1965, we merged four small cooperatives into one village-size cooperative measuring 260 hectares with a population of 3,600; since then, we have maintained this scale, organized and efficiently distributed labor and improved the contracts for production units; in particular, in 1980, we initiated product contracts with groups of laborers and, in 1981, initiated product contracts with individual laborers, thereby creating a new method of operating and achieving higher efficiency.

As for ourselves, we realize that we still have shortcomings and could have done better if we had resolved the problems of water conservancy, seed, fertilizer, the prevention and control of pests, the expansion of winter crop production, the development of the sectors and trades and the reduction of the rate of population growth better.

Our Vu Thang Cooperative is endeavoring, in the space of a few years, to achieve the targets of 11 tons of paddy per hectare; putting 40 percent of our land under the cultivation of winter crops; maintaining the collective hog herd at 1,500 hogs (a total hog herd of 3,200-3,500 hogs) and an average market weight of 100 kilograms per hog at 8 months of age; expanding the production of rush rugs, thin jute rugs and rice straw brooms for exportation; and raising the income of the cooperative to 4.5 million dong and the value of products and commodities by roughly 50 percent.

We will fully concern ourselves with scientific irrigation and drainage and the fertilizer problem while continuing to resolve the problems of seed and the prevention and control of pests well.

We will continue to delineate areas for combating partial waterlogging; however, the decisive factor is the need to establish the system of the entire district, of the entire southern region of Thai Binh Province by dredging the Kien Giang River and the Lan floodgate and providing enough electric power for the operation of pump stations when necessary; this is something that must be done with the assistance of the state in the form of materials and capital. We will try to produce much livestock manure (15-20 tons per hectare cultivated), apply duckweed to all spring rice fields twice and use the alluvial soil of the Red River... but we still need nitrogen fertilizer and potash very much. We suggest that the state do everything possible to import additional nitrogen fertilizer for rice, winter crops, industrial crops...and supply fertilizer in time for crop production seasons. The central level could, by means of trade, give the provinces a commodity fund that includes a nitrogen fertilizer reserve for at least one season so that we could take the initiative in practicing intensive cultivation. If the plan calls for only supplying 100 kilograms of nitrogen fertilizer per hectare, farmers could still provide the paddy to trade for an additional 100 kilograms.

We also propose that the central level stabilize the grain obligation of cooperatives and not allow the situation of "the boats rising as the water rises" to continue, a situation in which skilled cooperatives contribute too much; it is necessary to correct the problem of materials not being fully supplied in accordance with the state plan but using materials to trade for grain over and above obligations. When this is done, the stable grain obligation does not provide incentive for the development of production. A stable obligation means stability on both sides (the state and the cooperative), means supplying materials in accordance with the plan.

Two-way economic contracts must also be implemented in the purchase of food products from farm families; if the state does not have goods to trades, these products should be purchased at negotiated prices.

Cooperative management is of particular importance but has not been given attention in recent years. Many aspects of the product contract with laborers are good but negative phenomena have also arisen that must be resolved. We will try to implement Secretariat directive number 100 well and suggest that the central level review and correct, at an early date, the deviations in cooperative management, in general, and in product contracts, in particular; we also suggest that larger investments be made in the training of cadres for cooperatives, both in-class training and on-the-job training. We also welcome very much the improvement of the method of recruiting students for technical and management cadre training schools and the recruiting of persons who have experience in production and work at cooperatives.

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CSO: 4209/341

DAC LAC PARTY SECRETARY ON GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Dac Lac provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building the Industrial-Agricultural-Forestry Economic Structure in a Province in the Central Highlands"]

[Text] Dac Lac Province measures more than 1,900,000 hectares, which include nearly 700,000 hectares of fertile, red basalt soil suited to the development of such perennial industrial crops as coffee, rubber, cocoa and black pepper and such annual crops as peanuts, soybeans, green beans, sugarcane, tobacco, castor oil, cotton, mulberries and so forth; there are also 1 million hectares of forests and forest land containing many types of valuable wood, forest animals, forestry products and pharmaceutical materials. All of these products are of export value. The natural conditions in Dac Lac are also very favorable for the development of the production of grain, food products and the species of large livestock.

After the victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, after the entire country became totally independent and reunified and began advancing to socialism, the Dac Lac party organization, under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the various resolutions of the Party Central Committee, established for itself the guideline of advancing to socialism from a backward, decentralized economy to a province that has a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structure by developing upon our strengths, our arable land, forests and forest resources, developing the production of industrial crops and producing export goods in order to import equipment, supplies and goods for building the material-technical bases of socialism and improving the living conditions of the people.

In keeping with the policies on the settlement of nomads, the opening of new land to cultivation and the building of new economic zones as set forth in the resolution of the 4th Congress and on the basis of the actual situation of Dac Lac Province, the resolution of the 7th Provincial Party Organization Congress stated: "Redistributing labor and reorganizing production are requirements of a strategic

nature of the entire country as well as pressing requirements of the locality. This is an economic task coordinated with the national defense task, one that will create new bases of important significance for changing the quality of the politics and developing the culture, education, science and technology in the countryside and stimulate the transformation of production relations while carrying out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, and strengthening the government, mass organizations and armed forces of the locality."

During the past 5 years, Dac Lac Province, by mobilizing the masses to practice self-reliance and through support and investments from the central level, settled 150,000 compatriots of the Ede and M'nong tribes. Some 6,132 persons, including 2,632 laborers, have been settled at state farms, forestry sites and enterprises. The living conditions of the ethnic minority compatriots who have been settled have begun to stabilize. We have received compatriots coming from other places to clear land and build new economic zones, a total of 28,516 families consisting of 154,661 persons as of the end of 1981; 2,936 families consisting of 13,620 persons have been moved from the inner city to engage in production in the city's outskirts.

Dac Lac has cleared in the new economic zone 31,069 hectares and put 28,475 hectares into production; in the settlement of nomads area, 21,000 hectares have been cleared; four new districts and 17 state farms growing coffee and grain crops have been established. Dac Lac's population has risen from 340,000 in 1976 to 520,000. The settlement of nomads and the building of the new economic zone in our province have begun to yield marked returns.

As a result of carrying out the settlement of nomads and the building of the new economic zone well, Dac Lac has redistributed and utilized its labor and arable land in order to develop agriculture, forestry, livestock production and the industrial, small industry and artisan installations, thereby increasing the amount of area under cultivation two-fold compared to 1976, increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice from 200 hectares in 1976 to 10,000 hectares in 1980, raising the per capita consumption of grain from 250 kilograms in 1975 to 305 kilograms in 1980, ending the chronic hunger of the ethnic minorities, resolving the grain problem locally and providing more and more products for exportation. Dac Lac is establishing tens of thousands of hectares of coffee in accordance with the international cooperation plan. The federated enterprises, the state-operated economic installations of the central and local levels, the 64 large and small industrial enterprises in the locality and many artisan collective organizations have been and are employing tens of thousands of laborers as manual workers, who, together with the tens of thousands of troops engaged in economic work, have created a combined strength for building the socialist economic base in Dac Lac, the prospects for which are encouraging.

The construction of the new economic zone has increased the province's population by one-third, established interconnected population areas, expanded communications and transportation and resolved difficulties in distribution and circulation;

the education, cultural, public health and social sectors have developed, the unity and assistance between ethnic Vietnamese and ethnic minority compatriots have been strengthened, the nationalities policy has been implemented and scientific and technological advances have been introduced in production, thereby bringing about much progress in economic and cultural development in the ethnic minority areas.

The living conditions of the people have been improved; villages have schools, medical aid stations, nurses and teachers and one of every four persons is attending school; the sick receive medical care, as a result of which a long held dream of the ethnic minorities has been realized. Many villages have roads for automobiles, some districts have installed telephone lines to villages, buffalo, cattle and elephants are fully utilized in transportation, rural communications have been developed and some villages have commerce stores, marketing cooperatives, rice milling machines, tractors and so forth.

The entire province has virtually completed agricultural cooperativization by means of cooperatives and production collectives, which account for 93 percent of farm households and 94 percent of farmland. Some agricultural cooperatives and production collectives of ethnic minority compatriots that are operating efficiently have accumulated capital for the construction of material bases and the expansion of collective production and have begun to build the new countryside.

National defense and security work have been improved through the buildup of military forces, the formation of a people's war position, the maintenance of order and security, the thwarting of the plan of the FULRO reactionaries to establish a base and the strengthening of the government and mass organizations on the district and village levels.

The achievements mentioned above have been the result of the correct line of the 4th Congress, the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the guidance of the Council of Ministers and the ministries, departments and sectors on the central level, the collaboration and assistance of Thai Binh Province, Nghe Tinh Province, Binh Tri Thien Province, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Nghia Binh Province and Ho Chi Minh City, the efforts of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's committee and the various sectors of the province to provide guidance and the positive spirit and diligent labor of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities within the province and the compatriots of neighboring provinces.

In keeping with the spirit of the documents reported by the Party Central Committee to the congress, Dac Lac's guidelines for socio-economic development in the years ahead are: launching a widespread mass movement, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people, further strengthening national solidarity, displaying a high spirit of self-reliance and a high revolutionary-offensive spirit, developing upon positive factors and developing the existing potentials and capabilities of the locality; seeking the assistance of the outside but not relying upon or waiting for this assistance, making every effort to correct our weaknesses and shortcomings and focusing efforts on intensifying the transformation,

construction and development of the economy and culture of the province; accelerating agricultural production and developing our strengths in forestry and consumer goods production with a view toward gradually improving the living conditions of the people and increasing the sources of export goods in order to import other goods; intensifying the strengthening of the national defense system, always being vigilant and combat ready, fighting victoriously and maintaining political security and the social order and safety of the people within the province; building a pure and strong party organization; continuing to build and strengthen the government and mass organizations and strongly developing the quality of cultural, educational and public health activities while simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions and implementing the nationalities policy well; building Dac Lac into a province that has an industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structure, fulfills its obligation as a rear base, as a base for the entire country and fulfills the international obligation assigned to it.

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SON LA PARTY SECRETARY ON 1981-1985 TASKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Hoang No, secretary of the Son La Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Son La provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building a Prosperous and Strong Industrial-Agricultural-Forestry Province and Firmly Protecting the Borders of the Fatherland"]

[Text] In keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party and in order to fulfill the objectives and tasks set forth by the congress, the party organization and the people of the various ethnic minorities in Son La Province are determined to endeavor to successfully carry out the following guidelines and tasks:

As a province that is the immediate rear area of the frontlines in the fight against the Chinese aggressor army, we have determined that we must always be ready to provide prompt and rapid support of every kind to all areas of the frontlines. On the other hand, Son La is a key area in the scheme of multi-faceted sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists. As a result, the Son La Party organization must be strengthened and consolidated and must be strongly built in every respect; in particular, it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the ethnic minorities, develop the strength of collective ownership of the people of the ethnic minorities, be determined to fight the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, be ready to fight to firmly defend the sacred soil of the western fatherland, fulfill our international obligation and make a positive contribution along with the rest of the country to successfully carrying out the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Displaying self-reliance, we are determined to bring about a strong, comprehensive change with a view toward better developing the potentials we have in our labor, land, forests, sectors, trades and existing material bases; accelerate economic and cultural construction and development; maintain political security and strengthen the national defense system; gradually stabilize the material and cultural lives of the people of the various ethnic minorities within the province; fulfill our obligations to the state and our international obligation and create the conditions

for higher stages of development in subsequent years. An effort will be made to establish centralized, specialized farming areas producing grain, coffee, tea and cattle in the Na San and Moc Chau highlands; key rice fields in Thuan Chau and Phu Yen; an area along the Ma River raising *Mallotus philippinensis*; an area producing raw materials for paper and fiber production along the Da River; a fruit growing area in Yen Chau, etc. In keeping with these guidelines, our common task from 1981 to 1985 is to focus our efforts on successfully achieving the following specific objectives:

--The greatest possible effort will be made to meet the majority of the locality's need for grain and food products and increase the total output of grain by 5 to 6 percent each year. The amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice is limited, consequently, we must closely and properly coordinate agriculture with forestry; every effort must be made to practice intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, both in rice paddies and on terraces, protect the forests, put an end to the destruction of forests, rapidly assign land and forests to cooperatives to be used in their businesses and to be managed, repair and plant forests and more closely guide the settlement of nomads among the more than 10,000 compatriots who live primarily by means of slash and burn cultivation. On this basis, we must develop the three strengths we have in forestry, that is the harvesting of bamboo, timber and valuable forestry products, livestock production and the production of industrial crops, thereby producing many agricultural products and forestry products in order to contribute to export activities and engage in economic trade with neighboring provinces with a view toward resolving the problems encountered in production and everyday life and strengthening the material-technical bases of the locality.

As regards local industry, small industry and the artisan trades, we will try to develop the traditional sectors and trades of the ethnic minorities, such as cloth weaving, sericulture, brocading, blacksmithing, carpentry and so forth and closely link industry and small industry to agriculture and forestry in order to produce many essential goods and better meet the needs of production and consumption in the locality, in an effort to raise output value 38 percent in 1982 compared to 1981.

We will rapidly increase the production of export goods of high economic value and endeavor to establish the centralized production of several main force products for which there are firm bases, such as tea, *Mallotus philippinensis*, valuable pharmaceutical materials and other agricultural and forestry products, thereby increasing the value of export goods three-fold.

We will urgently and properly relocate the citizens in the basin of the Da River and rapidly build installations at the new places to which they are relocated in order to stabilize and create the conditions for rapidly and effectively developing the basin economy.

We will gradually and selectively build material-technical bases, especially closely link water conservancy to small-scale hydroelectric power plants, develop the communications-transportation network serving civilians and supporting economic activities and, in particular, pay attention to the rudimentary transportation of both collectives and households. On this basis, we will strengthen the party and government and improve the mobilization of the masses, determined to turn Son La into a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural-forestry province, firmly protect the western border of the fatherland and fulfill our international obligation.

Enthusiastically awaiting the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party and with a sense of responsibility and spirit of self-reliance, the party organization and people of the various ethnic minorities in Son La Province are determined to overcome every difficulty and advance the work of building and defending the fatherland to new and larger victories.

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TRADE UNION PRESIDENT ON GROWTH OF WORKING CLASS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Duc Thuan, president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building a Strong Working Class"]

[Text] Our party has asserted: "To build socialism, we must carry out socialist industrialization. To carry out socialist industrialization, we must have a large working class that is strong in every respect." Over the past 5 years, under the leadership of the party and together with the development of agriculture and industry, the working class of our country has grown much in both size and quality. Compared to the first year of the second 5-year state plan, the total number of manual workers and civil servants increased by 28.7 percent; in the direct production sector, the total number increased by 40.7 percent; and the corps of technical workers increased by 60.3 percent. In the face of the acute and repeated difficulties resulting from the aftereffects of the war, enemy attacks, natural disasters, the shortage of supplies, raw materials and energy and hardships in everyday life, the working class has continued to have complete confidence in the leadership of the party, displayed a high revolutionary spirit in production, in combat and in protecting production and enterprises and displayed the correct attitude in the face of the complex changes in the domestic and world situations, thereby proving itself to be worthy of being the firm base of our party and state. More and more new factors have been and are emerging from the worker movement, factors that involve developing potentials, applying scientific-technological advances, making innovations in order to maintain and accelerate production, struggling to correct the method of management characterized by bureaucracy, administrativism and subsidization and establishing socialist management and business procedures, thereby displaying the working class' spirit of initiative, creativity and self-reliance in overcoming difficulties.

However, besides the strongpoints that reflect its revolutionary nature, our country's working class is still weak in certain respects. Its awareness of socialism and awareness of the responsibility of collective ownership are low. The majority of workers still possess the attitudes and habits of the small-scale producer and do not voluntarily comply with labor discipline; in addition, there are

still many negative phenomena in production and daily life. The weaknesses of the working class plus the objective difficulties resulting from production conditions are restricting the development of the emulation movement to work, produce and practice economy among manual workers and posing an obstacle to the effort to mold the socialist worker.

At present, under the conditions of the socialist revolution in our country, the building of a strong socialist working class must be closely coordinated with and carried out first in mobilizing and organizing manual workers and civil servants to successfully carry out the three revolutions (the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution). The most integrated form of organization for carrying out the three revolutions is successfully launching an intense and widespread socialist emulation movement along the mass of manual workers and civil servants. However, in our organization and management of production, there are still many shortcomings that are restricting the emulation movement, such as the following:

Our production plans are not truly formulated from the basic level upward and lack a firm foundation; the serious shortage of supplies, raw materials and energy has deprived hundreds of thousands of manual workers of adequate work and influenced their income; and real wages have declined. If we only employ political and ideological educational measures but are lax in organization and management, provide management based on administrativism and subsidization and lack concern for economic measures, we cannot strengthen labor discipline and the emulation movement among workers cannot develop in a continuous, widespread and increasingly strong manner.

At present, only about 50 percent of the total number of manual workers has received training in vocational schools and classes. The average grade of our workers is low and increasing slowly.

Working conditions and labor safety at many installations have not been improved, occupational illnesses are increasing and there are still many accidents on the job; the health of workers is declining, especially the health of workers in strenuous and harmful occupations, and some workers have been forced by poor health to retire before they could become high-level workers. The number of workers retiring early as a result of poor health is rising.

Present wage and bonus policies are unsuitable; they do not insure that the energy expended in labor is replenished and do not provide incentive for workers to produce with enthusiasm. Manual workers are the force that produces 49.2 percent of the gross social product and 38.7 percent of national income but due to unreasonable policies regulating income, the income of manual workers, generally speaking, is lower than the income of all other strata of the population.

Educational activities regarding the working class within the party, at schools and in society have not been given appropriate attention and are not being conducted in

suitable forms of organization. As a result, society, generally speaking, still does not have a correct understanding of the position and role of the working class. As regards the development of the party among manual workers, despite frequent reminders from the Party Central Committee, the percentage of party members who come from worker backgrounds and the percentage of manual workers who are party members have increased very little during the 5 years since the 4th Party Congress.

The causes of the problems mentioned above are shortcomings in the leadership provided by the various party committee echelons, shortcomings in the policies and plans of the state and shortcomings in the educational activities and agitation of the mass organizations, primarily our Trade Union.

Building a working class that is strong in every respect is the immediate and long-range requirement in insuring the victory of socialism. As a result, this matter must be thoroughly expressed in socio-economic plans, in the economic and labor policies of the state, in the day to day leadership of the various party committee echelons and in the activities of the mass organizations.

On behalf of all specialized and semi-specialized Trade Union cadres throughout the country, we promise to fully carry out the tasks of the Trade Union as set forth in the Political Report and the resolution of the congress; take determined steps to improve our organization and mode of operation so that we are deeply involved in production and maintain close contact with workers in order to help generate an intense revolutionary movement among manual workers and civil servants, determined to successfully implement the resolution of the congress; struggle to overcome negative phenomena; struggle to meet and exceed the norms of the 1982 state plan and the 1981-1985 five year plan; and make positive contributions to socialist construction and the struggle against the schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, so that Southeast Asia becomes a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

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WOMEN'S UNION HEAD ON WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Continuing To Accelerate the Liberation of Women"]

[Text] In the mobilization of the masses, the mobilization of women is of extremely important significance. As soon as it was founded, our party observed that the women of our country are an important force in the revolution and established the viewpoint that the liberation of women must be closely linked to the liberation of the nation and class. With the trust of the party and determined to improve themselves, the women of Vietnam overcame each of the constraints of the old society, struggled to excellently carry out every weighty task assigned by the party and nation, stood firm in the face of and met every challenge and stood ready to endure every sacrifice demanded by the sacred fatherland of each woman, each mother, each family.

However, the women's movement still has certain limitations. The matter raised by the Political Report that our party must continue to accelerate the liberation of women is consistent with reality, consistent with the pressing requirements of the revolution and satisfies the aspirations of women and of all society.

At present, the mobilization of women and the liberation of women are closely linked to building socialism and defending the fatherland and are carried out through the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system under the leadership of the party. Under these circumstances, the specifics involved in and the mode of operation of the women's organization must be suitably improved. The Political Report stated that the Vietnam Women's Union is the organization that represents the equality and right of collective ownership of women. This is a very large responsibility and honor, which demand that all union cadres and women cadres, in general, be determined to struggle, to learn, to forge themselves in order to raise themselves to the level of their task.

As a revolutionary mass organization of the party, the Vietnam Women's Union must first rally and educate the various strata of women, molding them into a

strong political force in the implementation of the lines and policies of the party and state, thereby making an important contribution to socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland. Together with the Trade Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the information, cultural and educational agencies, the Women's Union must delve deeply into molding the thinking and educating women in order to deepen their patriotism, deepen their love of socialism, heighten their will to uphold their role in collective ownership and equality between men and women, display a high spirit of self reliance and be ready to overcome every difficulty and challenge in order to fulfill every task assigned to them and accelerate the "new woman building and defending the fatherland" movement, thereby helping to successfully implement the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party and the 1981-1985 five year state plan. The various levels of the union must mobilize women to work, produce, practice economy, participate in socialist transformation, fulfill their obligations to the state, encourage their husbands and sons to fight in combat, perform good rear service work, etc. On the other hand, we must mobilize women to unite and help one another and propose to the various economic organizations and state agencies that they improve their management activities, concerning themselves with living conditions, improve child care centers, kindergartens and maternity clinics and improve collective welfare projects, thereby providing the conditions for women to perform their tasks with peace of mind.

In conjunction with teaching and mobilizing women to carry out the political task of the party, another important task of the Women's Union is to take the initiative and join the various sectors in guiding women in fulfilling the role of mothers, molding families of the new culture and raising their children well in order to make positive contributions to training the revolutionary generation of the future, building wholesome cells of the new society and bringing happiness to each family. At present, marriages, families and the raising of children involve many complex changes that have caused everyone to feel concern. This is a society-wide problem that requires well coordinated activities on the part of many sectors in order to bring about the desired changes. It is also a very vital issue to women. Therefore, we will join the various sectors in organizing the study of the family question, establishing uniform viewpoints and understanding and researching and formulating necessary laws, policies and regulations. At the same time, we will join the propaganda and educational sectors in encouraging families to practice planned parenthood and raise their children in a manner consistent with the goals and requirements of educational reform set forth by the party.

The specifics involved in the large-scale activities mentioned above require that the Women's Union improve its mode of operation. On the one hand, we must maintain close contact with the basic level, maintain close contact with the masses and attach full importance to strengthening the union's organization, especially the basic level organizations in vital areas and at places that are weak and deficient. On the other hand, we must closely coordinate with the various sectors to develop the role played by women cadres in the various sectors and rely upon the corps of men and women collaborators in the various

sectors to conduct research, provide guidance and conduct inspections. In addition to political activities, the union must adopt many interesting forms of cultural, social and economic activities in order to rally the women in each category, each age group, each occupation and so forth in the different areas of the country.

The mobilization of women and the liberation of women in the period of socialist construction encompass extremely broad issues which require detailed research and the guidance of implementation on a society-wide scale by means of comprehensive legal, political, ideological and organizational policies and measures that are closely linked to the entirety of economic management and the management of the socialist state. In particular, the questions of women workers, women cadres and marriage and the family are questions of tremendous political, economic and social significance that have a direct impact upon the effort to develop the work potential and the revolutionary movement of women, upon the race, the future of the country and the happiness of everyone and must be raised by the party and state as major issues in socio-economic programs in order to organize systematic research and adopt comprehensive and detailed programs and measures for providing guidance. Therefore, we think that our party should adopt a resolution on the mobilization of women in the new situation.

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COAL MINE DIRECTOR ON COAL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Pham The Duyet, director of the Mao Khe Coal Mine and delegate from the Quang Ninh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Mining Much Coal for the Fatherland"]

[Text] Mao Khe is an underground coal mine that was restored to production in 1954 after peace was restored. In the spirit of self-reliance, the cadres and workers of the mine have, over the past three decades, designed and dug shafts, broadened the scope of mining operations and built the production lines within the mine. The level of mechanization in the mining of coal at the mine is still very low and coal is mined primarily by means of strenuous manual labor; however, during this period of time, the mine has supplied to the state tens of millions of tons of coal. During the past several years, very many difficulties have been encountered in the mining operations of the mine: to begin with, the natural resources of the old mining areas are nearly exhausted; virtually all of the machinery and equipment used to dig shafts, transport coal and sort coal are old and broken down and there is a shortage of spare parts; the mine does not receive a full supply of raw materials and fuel and there is frequently a shortage of mine timbers; the living conditions of mine workers are very difficult and the energies they expend in their strenuous work are not fully replenished, consequently, the number of persons at work has rapidly declined.

In the face of this difficult situation and under the close leadership and guidance of the Quang Ninh Province Party Committee and the ministry, the mine became determined to overcome its difficulties in order to maintain and reorganize production, strengthen its shaft digging units in order to have an adequate number of units of high quality and rapidly open many new shafts in order to shift mining operations to other areas, such as Area 56 and Trang Bach.

We have repaired and made full use of broken equipment, made technical improvements to the coal conveyor systems, thereby reducing the wear on vehicles and machinery, and boldly implemented various forms of product contracts, wages and bonuses with a view toward providing incentive for production.

In the management and command of production, the mine has improved its method of operation by having all cadres, from leadership cadres to the cadres of the various offices and sections, maintain close contact with production, reducing the number of meetings, setting targets in terms of the number of tons of coal mined and the number of meters of shaft dug, making the workers in mine shafts the objects of our concern and support and using labor productivity and efficiency as the measurement of the results of production. These efforts, together with the state's recent promulgation of several new policies regarding wages and subsidies for mine workers, have created favorable conditions for production and caused workers to work with enthusiasm and, on this basis, earn a higher income. As a result, during the past 2 years, our mine has overcome many difficulties and met and exceeded its plan quotas on the production and marketing of coal; during the first 2 months of this year, coal output was higher than the same period of time in any previous year.

From the actions that have been taken and the specific results that have been achieved in the recent past, we have learned an important lesson, namely, regardless of how difficult circumstances may be, if we know how to create favorable conditions for workers to perform their jobs, if we fully concern ourselves with their living conditions and if we know how to apply economic levers that harmoniously combine the interests of the state, the collective and the worker, it is still possible to maintain and accelerate production.

As soldiers on the coal mining front, as workers mining the "black gold" of the fatherland, we realize that the coal output of the Mao Khe Coal Mine, despite the efforts made over many years, has not increased significantly at a time when the requirements of the national economy are increasing with each passing day and more and more coal is needed for production, everyday life and exportation. We must produce much more coal at our mine in order to meet the requirements of the Uong Bi Power Plant, the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex, the capital Hanoi and the other provinces and municipalities; at the same time, we must prepare to supply coal to the Pha Lai Power Plant in the years ahead. In order to meet these requirements, steps must be taken to provide good production equipment for the mine and accelerate the improvement of the new mine areas now being worked. In the economic guidelines and tasks for the period from 1981 to 1985, the Mao Khe Coal Mine is considered a key project being constructed and enlarged with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Enthusiastic over this decision, we promise to be more determined and take greater initiative in order to rapidly put many new shafts into production in an effort to increase the mine's coal output by at least 50 percent compared to the present plan quota by 1985, thereby making our own small contribution to the implementation of the resolution of this congress. We will make an effort to quickly correct our shortcomings in the management of supplies and equipment, practice thorough economy and apply technological advances in order to raise productivity, reduce the amount of strenuous labor that must be performed by mine workers and care for and improve the material and spiritual lives of workers so that they have peace of mind and are closely linked to the mine on a permanent basis.

We hope that, in the years ahead, the party and state will adopt policies and measures to effectively overcome the bureaucratic management and subsidization that are restricting production and curbing the initiative of installations.

Many difficulties are still being encountered in the production of coal; however, we are deeply confident that, with the concern of the party and state and the direct guidance of the Quang Ninh Provincial Party Committee and the Ministry of Mines and Coal, our mine will display a high spirit of self-reliance and overcome its weaknesses and that the coal sector, in general, and our mine, in particular, will surely complete the large and glorious task assigned to them.

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CSO: 4209/341

MINISTER OF CULTURE ON PARTY LEADERSHIP AND CULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Strengthening the Leadership of the Party and Heightening the Militant Nature of Activities on the Cultural Front"]

[Text] Under the light of the line adopted by the 4th Congress of the Party regarding culture, literature and art, we have recorded encouraging achievements in recent years on the cultural front. Since the total liberation of the South and in conjunction with the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country, we have rapidly put the new culture into the dominant position in the spiritual life of the people of our entire country. The neo-colonialist "culture" has gradually been repulsed and abolished and gradually been replaced with the socialist culture; the masses are exercising their mastery of their cultural life more with each passing day. From the cultural centers in the cities, we have introduced cultural activities in every region of the country and gradually built such cultural projects as cultural halls, libraries, museums and so forth, on the basis of the guidelines "the state and the people working together" and "the central level and the locality working together." A widespread mass cultural movement has developed everywhere, one that has assembled large numbers of professional and non-professional artists, thereby helping to create happy and wholesome cultural, literary and art activities. The main themes of this movement are praising the party, praising the revolution, inspiring labor to build socialism, displaying a high spirit of patriotism, defending the fatherland and protecting the peace of our people.

In recent years, representing the essence of the cultural achievements of the revolution, many talented Vietnamese have risen to high positions in the world in the fields of music, cinematography, singing and so forth, thereby bringing glory to Vietnamese literature and art, to our beloved Vietnam.

Cultural activities must be closely linked to the various revolutionary tasks; according to the viewpoint of our party, economic construction and cultural development are two inseparable fields of activity. Meeting the rising material and cultural needs of the people on the basis of developing production is the fundamental law of socialism.

Our party has set forth the central task of the ideological and cultural revolution as building the new culture and molding the new, socialist man.

Cultural activities must support the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. Culture must actively participate in the struggle between the two ways of life--the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom"--the struggle between the new that is emerging and developing and the old and the backward...

We have very basic advantages in our favor. They involve our inheritance of the national culture that crystallizes the noble qualities of the Vietnamese. In the Vietnamese, the relationship among Vietnamese, the feelings of "love of country, love of home, love of others and love of self" have become a deep tradition of our people. Under the revolutionary banner of our party, this tradition, guided by the great thinking of Marxism-Leninism, has been elevated to the level of our times. This socialist national culture has been one of the factors in our people's glorious triumph over every cruel enemy.

Besides these basic advantages, we also face very many difficulties. In society, many negative phenomena have arisen, some of which are quite serious. In addition, the enemy is waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country, one that includes an attack on the cultural front; they have employed large-scale, malicious means that primarily have an impact upon our youths and teenagers.

In this decisive struggle, the key is to strengthen the leadership of the party on the cultural front. The cultural and social task cannot be considered a secondary task compared to the other tasks. The documents of the congress emphasize this point very much.

As regards our specific task, the Political Report of the Party Central Committee states: "Particular importance must be attached to the cultural life on the basic level, to insuring that each factory, worksite, state farm, forestry site, unit of the armed forces, unit of the people's public security force, agency, school, hospital, store, village, cooperative, subward and hamlet has a cultural life."

This is a very heavy responsibility. It is not only the responsibility of the persons engaged in cultural, literary and art work, but also the responsibility of the various echelons of the party and government, of the comrades in charge of the various sectors, mass organizations, localities and units throughout the country. It is the responsibility of our entire dictatorship of the proletariat system. We want to emphasize this responsibility, especially as regards the northern border areas, which are in a state of war and are areas in which the expansionists are employing every trick, including cultural and propaganda tricks, to undermine us. As regards these areas, we propose that it is necessary to adopt special policies and measures and more closely coordinate each force in order to effectively struggle against the psychological war of the enemy.

In accordance with the line of the party, the persons engaged in Vietnamese cultural activities will actively participate in the close coordination among the fraternal socialist countries on the cultural and ideological front with a view toward coordinating the struggle against the reactionary and decadent culture of imperialism, exposing the decadent face of Maoism, the essence of which is expansionism and hegemony, and, at the same time, displaying the superior nature of Marxist-Leninist humanism and strengthening the world people's front protecting peace, democracy and socialism.

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CSO: 4209/341

BINH TRI THIEN PARTY SECRETARY ON 1985 GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Bui San, secretary of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Trying To Bring About a Marked Change in the Socio-Economic Situation of Binh Tri Thien Province"]

[Text] As a province formed through the merger of the two areas to the north and south of the 17th parallel, Binh Tri Thien is one of the areas that suffered the most severe aftereffects of the genocidal war of the U.S. imperialists. Some 760,000 citizens were herded by the enemy from one place to another, leaving them too exhausted to return, leaving them with no place to live. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of cropland became overgrown. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests were defoliated by chemicals and practically all of the few material-technical bases that existed were totally destroyed. Natural disasters were also very severe.

The first pressing question that faced our entire party organization was: on what basis could we overcome our difficulties, rapidly stabilize the living conditions of the people, heal the wounds of the war, resolve the grain problem on our own, provide jobs for workers and, at the same time, gradually overcome the lack of uniform development between the two areas and advance the entire province, along with the entire country, to socialism?

The First Provincial Party Organization Congress (May, 1977) decided that we must rely primarily upon the labor and natural resources of the locality, rely upon the tremendous strength of the masses to overcome our immediate difficulties.

However, another question arose, how could we tap the strength of the people in a situation in which farmers did not have adequate land, handicraftsmen lacked raw materials and work and the various sectors and trades had stagnated; moreover, the southern portion of the province was newly liberated, the level of socialist awareness was not high and socialist relations had not yet been established. When questions arise from life, the answers are found in life.

On the basis of the aspirations of the people and the requirements of the revolution, our party organization saw the pressing need to simultaneously perform the following several major jobs:

First, immediately implementing an agrarian policy and implementing the slogan "land to the tiller" while mobilizing and organizing farmers to earn their livings collectively and coordinating socialist transformation and the reorganization of production within agriculture.

Secondly, mobilizing, organizing and immediately carrying out the reorganization and redistribution of labor within the province and two other provinces while making every effort to restore and develop agriculture and mobilizing all of the people, cadres, troops, manual workers, personnel, students and so forth to accelerate the planting of subsidiary food crops, attaching importance to both rice and subsidiary food crops, while restoring and developing the trades with a view toward producing many products and commodities for consumption, for exportation and for trade with other provinces.

Thirdly, intensifying the effort to teach lines and policies, teach socialist thinking, raise the cultural level of the people, disseminate the experiences in and knowledge of science and technology and establishing the wholesome, happy and refined style of life, with most importance attached to making every effort to highly display "the thinking of self-reliance, the thinking of for the entire country and with the entire country" in order to combat the thinking of relying upon others and launching a strong movement of "the people and the state working together."

The performance of the jobs mentioned above has always been closely linked to intensifying the maintenance of order and security and strengthening the national defense system with a view toward carrying out the two strategic tasks well.

In the past 6 years, by means of a complex and arduous revolutionary campaign, by means of a sharp and steadfast ideological struggle, we have recorded several significant initial results.

In the years ahead, in order to bring about a marked change in the socio-economic situation in the province, our party organization and people pledge:

To unite closely around the Party Central Committee, headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan; firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat; establish the system of collective ownership of the working people; carry out socialist industrialization; make every effort to strongly develop agriculture and, advance agriculture part of the way to large-scale socialist production in order to build an efficient industrial-agricultural structure within the province and an agro-industrial structure within the districts; and coordinate the development of agriculture with accelerating the production of consumer goods and export goods and the construction of heavy industry. The targets of our entire party

organization and people are: making every effort to overcome every difficulty and develop the capabilities and strengths of the province; continuing to develop, reorganize and transform the economy; developing and transforming the culture and society; expanding our trade relations with the various sectors, provinces and municipalities; using exports and imports to meet the food needs of the entire population of the province, endeavoring to establish reserves and trying to contribute to the entire country; partially resolving the clothing problem; meeting a portion of other essential needs; continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism; and meeting the requirements of strengthening the national defense and security systems while fulfilling our international obligation.

We will endeavor to do a good job of building the party, strengthen internal unity, display a high spirit of self-criticism and criticism and strengthen our close relationship with the masses. We are very desirous of receiving assistance from the central level in the areas of water conservancy and sources of electric power (with importance attached to hydroelectric power), which are our two most difficult problems at this time, in order to meet the targets mentioned above.

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CSO: 4209/341

VUNG TAU-CON DAO PARTY SECRETARY ON OIL DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Excerpts from speech by Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone Party Committee, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing the Local Potentials of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone To Support the Exploration for and Development of Petroleum and Natural Gas"]

[Text] The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone was established in mid-1979 as a result of the requirements of the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas on the continental shelf in south Vietnam. At the very outset, the special zone party organization established the foremost task of the entire special zone as: "Concentrating our efforts together with the central sectors on quickly producing petroleum for the fatherland." To perform this task, we must build a strong local economy in order to resolve the problems in the daily lives of the local people and increase the sources of local goods for domestic trade and exportation within the framework permitted by the state in order to meet the needs of the development of production, construction and the services supporting tourism, especially the services and the exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas within the locality. Under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the recent resolutions of the Party Central Committee, our party organization, on the basis of the realities of its work, further defined the guidelines for the development of the local economy as knowing how to develop local potentials well, beginning with emphasizing maritime products as the vanguard sector, carrying out development on the basis of our strengths in the sea, providing the services needed to support petroleum and natural gas development and tourism and building the special zone into an industrial-fishing-agricultural-economic unit.

Having studied and debated the socio-economic strategic guidelines for the present period and looking farther ahead at the economic prospects of the locality in the years to come, we realize that although the economic guidelines adopted by the special zone are fundamentally correct, they are not complete enough to fully develop the strengths of the locality. The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone faces many large and complex tasks; To begin with, we must support the living conditions of the tens of thousands of cadres and workers who will be working at the Petroleum-

Natural Gas Joint Enterprise. The maintenance of security is also a very large and complex problem. In addition to these central issues, the special zone must also manage a rather large area of offshore waters, one that measures roughly 64,000 square kilometers and contains many rich fishing and shrimping grounds and establish convenient fishing ports and rather strong mechanized fishing forces capable of operating in the ocean waters from Phan Thiet to Ha Tien. The special zone also has an area of forest bordering marshland that measures approximately 10,000 hectares and can be used to raise shrimp and fish for exportation and develop the salt production trade. Our agricultural land, although small, roughly 3,500 hectares, is suited to the cultivation of industrial crops and fruit crops of high economic value but nearly one-half of our agricultural land now lies fallow. The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone also has an area of revolutionary historic ruins that are very important to the entire country and is a tourist area that has rather good material bases, including dozens of large and small hotels and convenient roads, and is not far from Ho Chi Minh City. These are special characteristics that we will use as the basis for continuing to define our socio-economic strategic guidelines so that they fully reflect the strengths of the locality in order to present them to the upcoming second round of the special zone's congress.

On this basis, in light of the 1981-1985 five year economic guidelines, tasks and objectives, we would like to present a number of specific matters in the economic development of the special zone:

To begin with, in local economic construction, we will continue to consider maritime products to be the vanguard sector and continue to focus our efforts on leading, building and developing the Con Dao state-operated fishing forces so that they become increasingly strong and play the dominant role in the sector. In recent years, the fish catch has increased markedly each year. In 1981, the total catch was 27,000 tons of shrimp and fish. The Con Dao State-Operated Enterprise caught 21,500 tons, thereby exceeding its plan quota by 40 percent, which represented a 50 percent increase compared to 1980; it delivered all its products to the state at directed prices and the average worker directly engaged in fishing caught 32 tons during the year.

Over the past several years, the development of the maritime products sector has created favorable conditions for the other economic units to make well coordinated progress, thereby building an increasingly strong and stable local economy. In particular, in 1981, the special zone carried out direct exports and imports within the framework permitted by the state. After fulfilling obligations to the state, as a result of developing the production of maritime products, we have a significant quantity of goods for use in export and import activities, thereby making it possible to import additional technical supplies (fishing gear, spare parts for machinery, petroleum products, chemicals and so forth) and further balancing our plan by ourselves while trading with other localities to obtain products that the locality still lacks, thus creating the conditions for the other economic sectors of the special zone to meet or exceed their plan quotas last year. On this basis, we balanced the budget, accumulated

additional capital on our own, and, in 1981, compensated for a cash deficit of more than 48 million dong. In capital construction, as a result of additional investments from the local budget, we have completed many projects and invested four times more capital than allocated by the central level. On the basis of developing production, the special zone has created jobs, further improved the living conditions of the people, further improved cultural and social activities and improved security and national defense work. The central economic units located within the locality, especially the tourist and vacation facilities, have been rapidly restored and can meet the requirement of supporting petroleum specialists and large numbers of tourists from near and far...

In the years ahead, on the basis of these strengths, we will make every effort to correct our weaknesses in agriculture and the raising of salt water shrimp and fish. As regards the raising of shrimp and fish, we have established a pilot project pisciculture farm that has achieved initial results; soon, we will conduct planning in order to gradually expand the cultivation of shrimp and fish for exportation on more than 10,000 hectares of forest near the sea and marshland. In agriculture, our efforts will primarily be directed toward developing the production of food crops and livestock in order to increase the volume of products supplied locally to the people, especially to petroleum workers and workers in the tourist services. At the same time, through small and medium-scale state farms, we will try to establish specialized farming areas raising such industrial crops as coconuts, castor oil plants and pineapples in order to supply raw materials for the production of consumer and export goods.

On the basis of the strengths mentioned above, we will gradually develop the small industry and artisan sector, primarily the processing of maritime products, the processing of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and the trades that use raw materials from the sea, such as sea turtles and coral, and from the mountains, such as rattan, bamboo and valuable medicinal plants, in conjunction with gradually building and developing the machine repair sector.

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CSO: 4209/341

MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "The Factor of Utmost Importance in Improving the Overall Quality of Education Is To Thoroughly Understand the Educational Objectives and Principles of the Party"]

[Text] We are in complete agreement with the guidelines and tasks regarding education in the years ahead that were set forth in the Political Report. Under the 1981-1985 five year plan, it is necessary to carry out educational reform in a positive and steady manner and necessary to endeavor to improve the quality of education so that education is more closely linked to political, economic and national defense tasks.

The factor of utmost importance in improving the overall quality of education is to thoroughly understand the educational objectives and principles of the party. Particular importance must be attached to teaching politics, ideology and ethics, equipping the young generation with the Marxist-Leninist world view and correct knowledge of and confidence in socialism and cultivating the spirit of patriotism combined with genuine proletarian internationalism, socialist ethics and the socialist lifestyle.

The school must attach more importance to guiding the process of teaching and learning with a view toward gradually improving the overall quality of education; to giving students a grasp of basic, universal cultural knowledge, and providing them with the necessary methods and skills. At the same time, we must intensify the teaching of aesthetics and the teaching of general technology, provide occupational counselling and organize labor, production and the practice of economy well in order to train the new worker in coordination with producing material wealth for society.

We must continue to maintain and develop education on the basis of insuring the quality of education and taking the requirements and capabilities of the locality into consideration. In a number of areas in the South and the mountains, where education is still developing slowly, positive steps must be taken to accelerate

the development of education. The objectives for the next 5 years are to try to "virtually complete the popularization of level I education throughout the country, with attention to the children of poor families and remote areas where development is difficult and steadily advancing to the popularization of level II education; developing general schools in a manner closely linked to the requirements of training cadres"; and, in particular, it is necessary to accelerate the supplementary education movement among cadres and steadily develop the kindergarten sector.

One of the decisive measures in carrying out the reform of education is to build and strengthen the corps of teachers and management cadres, the key forces of education. Resolution number 14 of the Political Bureau set forth the following requirements for teachers: "Teachers (including child care governesses) and education management cadres must be persons who possess noble souls, necessary knowledge, socialist dignity, a fervent love of their occupation and of children and who struggle for the sake of the future of the young generation."

Above everything else, the education sector and each and every cadre and teacher must have the responsibility of moving forward to keep pace with the requirements of the revolution; everyone must be made more aware of the position of the teacher as, in Lenin's words, "the political army of the working class." This political army occupies a key position on the vital front of training the youngest stratum of society to be the inheritors of the valuable experiences gained by mankind and the nation and providing them with the qualities and skills needed to build the new society in accordance with the line of the party.

The objects of the labor of teachers are persons who are developing in a wide variety of ways. This very important characteristic demands a special type of labor of the teacher. In order to teach and rear children, the teacher must, even though he has textbooks, select from the very rich storehouse of knowledge of mankind that knowledge which is most needed in the teaching of children; the younger children are, the more necessary it is to instruct them in essential knowledge, in the race like a mother suckling her child with her pure milk. We must also think about and develop ways to teach intelligence in a manner consistent with the lively development of each student in each period of growth. The teacher must also teach students by means of the examples he or she sets in every situation. As General Secretary Le Duan said: in the work of engineers, the work of the engineers of the soul is most difficult because the purpose of the teacher is to train persons, which is not the same thing as producing a machine. Thus, whether teaching on the pre-school, general school or supplementary education level, the work of the educator, in essence, involves applying very many laws for the purpose of molding man, molding his character and intellect, his feelings and physical conditioning; teaching is very difficult work, is both a science and an art that demands a constant search to be creative, demands exhaustive efforts, demands a love of one's occupation and a love of children and demands constant self-study and training in order to raise oneself to the level of one's task.

At present, however, besides a number of localities that do concern themselves with the corps of teachers, it is very regrettable that many places do not have a

correct understanding of the special characteristics of the work performed by teachers, consequently, they still do not attach importance to educators, regulations and policies have not been fully or promptly implemented and teachers are encountering very many difficulties in their daily lives and work, especially in the face of the requirements of educational reform.

For the reasons mentioned above and for the sake of training the young generation for the present and future revolutionary undertaking of the nation, we fervently suggest that the party concern itself more with the situation surrounding the corps of teachers and adopt comprehensive policies that give special attention to educators and create for the teachers a social position worthy of their heavy responsibility.

The state must adopt a plan for making more appropriate investments in the construction of material-technical bases for normal schools and adopt measures that provide incentive for good students who possess good qualities to enter normal schools so that we have more and more good teachers. The basic, pressing issue is that the party must fully concern itself with providing political and spiritual training while concerning itself with providing a good material life to teachers, thereby creating the necessary conditions for them to undertake their task.

According to the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, man is the conscious master of history and is the embodiment of social relations. Therefore, education must be the concern of all society under the leadership of the party and the management of the state. The education sector bears the primary responsibility but all other sectors and levels have a responsibility to fulfill in accordance with their functions in the task of molding the new man and preparing forces for the economy and the national defense system. At present, the party and state have many policies regarding the care and education of children; however, it is necessary to establish specific measures and laws and establish coordination among the various forces engaged in educational scientific research and the building of the educational mechanism so that all the people participate in educating the young generation, thereby helping to carry out educational reform.

We suggest that it is necessary to rapidly build the education councils on the various levels in the localities and develop the positive role played by this organization; the education sector and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must coordinate more closely, strengthen the union and the units and work with the other forces of society to establish educational environments from the school to the family and society.

Material bases are a necessary factor in the quality of education. We agree very much with the guideline "the state and the people working together." The state must conduct detailed planning in order to make appropriate investments in education and establish a reasonable division of responsibilities for each level of government. On the other hand, it is necessary to actively encourage and to adopt specific, clear regulations so that the people join efforts with the state to build schools

and care for the education of their children. We warmly welcome the many efforts made in this area by a number of localities in the recent past, efforts that have helped education to develop smoothly; we propose that all localities implement this major policy of the party in the years ahead.

In order to successfully carry out the task of reforming education and improving the quality of education, our sector will attach very much importance to improving its organization and management, delve deeply into educational scientific research and formulate a positive, sound plan for developing the tremendous capabilities of the corps of cadres and teachers well while making full and appropriate use of the assistance of every social force, thereby creating the conditions for schools to operate smoothly and effectively.

Educational reform is a tremendous undertaking of a scientific and revolutionary nature and is a state plan as well as a society-wide issue. Therefore, we are very desirous of receiving the attention and guidance of the various party committee echelons and levels of government and the responsible coordination of all sectors and mass organizations. In particular, we appeal to parents, primarily to party members, to concern themselves with coordinating with the school and teaching their children to be new persons, to be the worthy inheritors of our great revolutionary undertaking. We are firmly confident that, under the leadership of the various levels of the party, with the lessons and experiences learned and gained from the advanced model units, with the efforts of cadres, teachers and students, who possess a patriotic and revolutionary tradition, with the eager participation of the people and with the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, our educational reform will surely overcome every difficulty in order to move forward, thereby making a worthy contribution to the victory of the revolution in the new stage.

All cadres, party members, teachers and students of the education sector have full confidence in and pledge to unite closely around the Party Central Committee, determined to implement the resolution of the congress well. Imbued with the teaching in the Testament of the revered Uncle Ho, "Training the revolutionary generation of the future is very important and very necessary work," we are determined to implement his teaching: "Regardless of the difficulties, we must continue to emulate to teach well and learn well."

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CSO: 4209/341

NAM DINH TEXTILE DIRECTOR ON CLOTHING SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Phan Ngoc Bich, director of the Nam Dinh Textile Combine and delegate from the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Meeting the Pressing Need of the People for Cloth and Clothing"]

[Text] Under the slogan "everything for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people," the 5th Congress of the Party has concretized the general line and the economic line set forth at the 4th Congress by means of socio-economic positions, policies and measures for the period from 1981 to 1985 and the 1980's. Among the primary tasks set forth in the Political Report and the Economic Report, there is the task of "providing all the people with the minimal amount of cloth and clothing necessary." This is a major, pressing problem.

Are we capable of meeting the target set forth by the congress regarding cloth and clothing for the people? What must our mill do in order to rapidly increase the quantity of cloth supplied to the people?

Of utmost importance in resolving the cloth and clothing problem is something that can and must be done immediately, namely, developing the spirit of collective ownership of the workers of the various textile mills in order to make the most efficient use possible of each piece of equipment, each raw material and labor throughout our textile sector; in addition, we must mobilize the people to produce raw materials and weave some of their own clothing. We have an adequate number of fiber mills and textile mills and enough experienced workers and cadres to produce an adequate supply of cloth when there is an adequate supply of cotton fiber.

On the basis of the experience of the Nam Dinh Textile Combine, we feel that it is necessary to attach importance to investments in depth; in particular, attention must be given to the production of spare parts in order to put more equipment into production and correct the situation in which we have workers, have raw materials and are supplied with electric power on a priority basis but cannot produce enough

cloth simply because of the shortage of spare parts, thereby creating serious waste. Our mill will rely upon its machine shop to produce or recondition spare parts and components that we can produce or recondition and cooperate with the machine works in the country to obtain those spare parts which the textile combine cannot produce, determined to reduce the importation of spare parts from foreign countries and find every way to successfully import special spare parts which the domestic machine industry cannot produce; and effort will be made to import these items from the fraternal socialist countries and limit the importation of these items from the capitalist countries to the lowest possible level. Our mill is consolidating the corps of machine mechanics and closely linking the final results of production to the interests of mechanics so that all machines are restored to proper operation in an effort to restore all automated components to automated operation, guarantee labor productivity, product output and product quality, reduce production costs and guarantee the safety of workers in productive labor.

We maintain that it is necessary to acquire and retool a number of looms, dyeing machines and boilers in order to balance the production line, increase output and improve the quality of cloth. Until we are able to improve the entire production line within the mill, supplementing and improving each stage of production are very necessary.

Also of importance is the need to organize and manage production well and quickly put management on a regular basis, one that yields high economic returns. We realize that one small mistake or an irresponsible action in management within a textile mill can cause the loss of millions of dong or create serious waste.

The Nam Dinh Textile Combine is the oldest textile mill in the country; its working class, under the leadership of the party, has a tradition of tenacious revolutionary struggle and has much experience in production. At present, the combine has 200 engineers and more than 600 middle level technical cadres; this is an important force of cadres in helping to reorganize and improvement management within the mill, especially the management of equipment, supplies, labor and capital and strengthen the various production sections for the ultimate purpose of producing much cloth of high quality and at low cost. The cadres and workers of our mill are intelligent and diligent, trust and love the party and system and truly want to work; when their spirit of collective ownership and their occupational skills are strongly developed upon, they will surely cause the mill to make progress.

Of course, in order to achieve the objectives regarding cloth and clothing set forth by the party congress, our mill must have the support of the state and the related sectors. We hope to receive a stable supply of cotton fiber, coal, electricity, chemicals, iron and steel. The thousands of workers who work the three shifts at the mill also hope that the commerce sector will provide a full supply of grain, food products and consumer goods required under standards, thereby maintaining their real wage and insuring that the energies expended by them

in work are replenished; they also hope to have ventilation systems installed so that they can maintain stable production and protect their health, have adequate lighting installed and so forth so that they can produce better with a view toward constantly raising labor productivity and producing more and more material wealth. We have strongly implemented the payment of piecework wages and the various forms of bonuses, such as bonuses for economizing on raw materials and supplies, bonuses for innovations and bonuses for exceeding plan quotas in order to raise the income of workers; however, we have not significantly reduced the difficulties they encounter in their daily lives. We suggest that the party and state conduct research at an early date in order to rapidly improve the wage system for manual workers and civil servants.

Together with the textile mills of the entire country, the Nam Dinh Textile Combine is aware of its heavy responsibility in the production of cloth at this time and will eventually produce much beautiful, durable cloth suited to fashion and tastes for supply to the people.

On behalf of the cadres and workers of the entire mill, we hereby promise to the congress to have absolute confidence in the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan. The Nam Dinh Textile Combine is determined to overcome every difficulty, implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, improve its management and do everything possible to produce 60 million meters of cloth by 1985; together with the textile mills of the entire sector, we are determined to successfully meet the cloth production target set forth by the congress.

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CSO: 4209/y41

MACHINE WORKS DIRECTOR ON MACHINE EXPORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Phan Thanh Lien, director of Machine and Tool Manufacturing Plant Number One and representative from the Hanoi party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing the Key Role Played by the Machine Sector in Supporting the National Economy"]

[Text] As the first child of the Vietnam machine sector, Machine and Tool Manufacturing Plant Number One has always been under the concerned leadership and care of the party in its nearly one-quarter century of development. With the wholehearted and effective assistance of the Soviet party and government, the factory was enlarged and developed. We are proud of the tradition of the factory, a place where a component of the Vietnamese working class is aware of and clearly understands its political task and is loyal to the party; under the direct leadership of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, they have made many efforts to move forward and have organized the creative implementation of the party line. We are happy to report to the congress in our research to contribute opinions to the drafts of the various documents presented by the Party Central Committee at the congress, our party organization seriously reviewed its organization of the implementation of the lines, positions and policies of the party; at the same time, we have implemented the guideline of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals to stabilize production, take positive steps to develop existing potentials, produce products that do not require many materials but in which much live labor can be invested, manufacture new products and produce many spare parts in order to restore machinery and equipment to operation, with importance attached to maintaining and constantly raising product quality; on this basis, we have established the specific guidelines of the factory under the 1981-1985 plan and for the 1980's as:

First, continuing to specialize in the production of tool making machines in order to retool the national economy. In recent years, while carrying out both production and construction, our factory supplied to the various sectors and localities more than 10,000 tool making machines of various types, which have accounted for more than 30 percent of the entire country's output of tool making machines. The factory has produced various types of complex tool making machines,

such as the M130 universal cylindrical grinder and the P12Q vertical milling machine; in 1982 and 1983, the factory plans to test manufacture and put into production the M732T flat grinder, a product that will be produced in technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia, the P72 horizontal milling machine... In particular, in the atmosphere of emulation to record achievements in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party, we successfully test manufactured and put into stable production the 250T plated screw press, which is of high quality and is produced at much lower cost than the cost of importing a product of the same function. The 250T plated screw presses will have a strong impact upon the effort to raise labor productivity and improve product quality in the production of spare parts for exportation and the production of metal consumer goods.

Secondly, continuing to produce many spare parts, including spare parts for heavy machinery and precision machinery, with a view toward reducing imports and maintaining the operations of the various sectors; these spare parts will include: spare parts for mining and transportation equipment for the coal mines, such as successfully manufacturing and providing a satisfactory supply of teeth for the buckets of EKG81 power shovels, high pressure pumps and various types of spare parts for heavy BelAZ trucks; spare parts for food processing equipment, such as various types of sugarcane presses that have a capacity of up to 10 tons; undertaking the production of spare parts for power plants and taking positive steps to manufacture high voltage turbines; producing spare parts for the communications-transportation sector, the chemicals sector, the building materials sector, the national defense system...

Thirdly, participating in the exportation of machinery in three ways:

--Producing products to be directly exported, primarily spare parts.

--Producing equipment components or complete equipment sets for other economic installations to produce export goods. Toward this end, the factory will, in 1982 and 1983, sign contracts to equip a number of central and local installations specializing in the production of export goods.

--Participating in local exports by producing spare parts to reduce the quantity of spare parts that must be imported. This effort has and is yielding encouraging economic returns, such as the production of a set of sugarcane presses for a processing plant with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day, thereby permitting us to reduce imports by 20,000 dollars; the production of a high voltage turbine, thereby reducing imports by 80,000 dollars... In addition, through the performance of this task, we have created the conditions for training and forging the corps of technical cadres and workers, heightened our self-reliance and participated with increasing effectiveness in the struggle against the economic embargo of the imperialists, who are collaborating with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

Fourthly, producing metal consumer goods by making full use of the existing capacity of the factory to promptly serve the needs of the people. During the final 5 months of 1981, the factory successfully produced 40,000 bicycle sprocket

wheels and plans to produce 70,000 in 1982, which will be the equivalent of the output of an installation specializing in the production of sprocket wheels. In addition, the factory will expand the production of a number of other products of high quality and in relatively large quantity, thereby helping to meet society's need for consumer goods.

Fifthly, participating in the production of complete equipment sets and insuring the ultimate efficiency of complete equipment sets. In the recent past, in many economic sectors, such as the sugar production sector, a large need has arisen for complete equipment sets and heavy machinery; however, the production of complete equipment sets has not been well organized. The coordination among the various sectors and among the enterprises within the sector is still characterized by administrative procedures and subsidization, thereby creating a lack of balance and coordination and resulting in low efficiency. Gaining experience from this and having been assigned the responsibility by the ministry, our factory boldly developed the business independence of the enterprises and agreed to produce and serve as the general representative for complete equipment sets. In the process of performing this task and on the basis of the most pressing needs of the sugar production sector, we have been and are giving priority to supplying spare parts to maintain the normal operation of the sugar mills throughout the country. Toward this end, we signed a contract to supply complete equipment sets to the Da Nang Rubber Factory. By means of the practical actions mentioned above, the course of eventually producing and supplying complete equipment sets is opening many fine prospects for our factory.

7809

CSO: 4209/341

MINISTER OF HEALTH DISCUSSES PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article described as "Excerpt from the Report of Comrade Vu Van Can, Minister of Health": "The Work of Protecting and Strengthening the Health of the People"]

[Text] Since 1976 we have increased the number of hospital beds by 40,730, which accounts for 29 percent of the total number of hospital beds we have at the present time; however, this only represents a little more than 24 hospital beds per 10,000 persons. Even by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) we will be lucky if we could raise that ratio to 25 beds per 10,000 inhabitants. With such an excessively low patient/bed ratio and with the extremely low amount of allowable expenditure per bed, the public health branch has allocated 60 percent of its budget to the care of patients but still runs into many difficulties.

Subjectively speaking, in hospital management the public health branch still shows many deficiencies. Next to the more advanced hospitals whose number has increased, in many other hospitals the quality of medical care has been let to fall down, in some situations seriously. A number of hospital cadres and personnel have proved to be arrogant, authoritarian, irresponsible, giving the patients the run-around, colluding and stealing, implementing the three-interest policy in erroneous fashion, neglecting the care of the patients and thus bearing negatively on the excellence of a socialist hospital, on the ethics of a people's public health cadre and on the very work of medical care.

Our plan to overcome the above situation so as to raise the medical care quality includes the following measures:

1. To persist in the direction of preventive medicine, to strengthen and consolidate the public health base units, to open more diagnostic centers and folk medicine diagnostic and treatment centers, to organize the care of outpatients, and to do well the public health management work.

We consider this to be the most fundamental direction both in order to master the situation of medical care and to raise the quality of that care.

2. To raise our diagnostic and treatment capabilities and techniques, combining modern with traditional folk medicine.

To fully utilize the modern machinery and equipment at our disposal, to gradually complement the equipment of hospital in key cities in each area coupled with the staffing of more cadres and to raise their level of specialization so as to gra-

dually raise our level of diagnostic and treatment capabilities. To go on expanding the applicability of traditional folk treatment methods, both those that require medicine and those that do not require it such as acupuncture, nutritional methods.

3. In following the direction of "both the state and the people's doing it together," we must at all cost guarantee that every hospital have enough budget for its expenditures and enough material bases for serving the patients, coupled with the improvement of management and the amelioration of the cadres and staff's living conditions.

4. To raise the leadership role of the Party and to increase the political and ideological education work in the hospitals.

Even in normal circumstances work in the hospitals already constitutes an arduous and demanding kind of work; in the present difficult situation we are in, that work is even more arduous and demanding. This is why I would like to suggest that the various echelons in the ministry and Party at the various localities and hospitals pay attention to this hospital work so as to overcome in time the difficulties, to educate and mobilize the cadres and staff in time with regard to their responsibilities and service attitudes, to resolutely fight against negative phenomena in the hospitals while at the same time, through that type of work, make the state organs and people understand and help them in a realistic manner so as to raise even higher the quality of medical care, thus responding in appropriate fashion the ever increasing requirements of the people.

How can we have enough medicine for the people, that is an extremely urgent question that the public health branch has to face. Our plan for solving this question is:

1. To have an effective and active policy to encourage the localities to grow natural pharmaceutical plants on a vigorous scale, to produce by themselves common medicine at the village, district and provincial levels, and to supply the central enterprises with enough raw materials.

At the village level, to plant 35 different plants so as to take care of 7 common diseases in the form of simple drug varieties such as potions, powder, pills, etc. The medicine produced at the village level will guarantee 50 to 60 percent of the common pharmaceutical needs. At the present time over 3,000 villages have been able to do so, and we are proposing that by the end of 1985 there should be at least 5,000 to 6,000 villages capable of doing so. At the district level, after they have been given the personnel to administer it many districts have produced good quality medicine.

At the present time, every province has its own pharmaceutical enterprise, pharmaceutical corporation, and a number of them have their pharmaceutical ingredients corporations. We have proceeded to unifying these organizations on a tentative basis so as to create combined enterprises that can do all three tasks of raising and planting and collecting pharmaceutical ingredients, producing drugs and distributing drugs to the district pharmacies. With such active involvement at all three levels, the village, district and provincial levels, the localities may be able to take care of their most common needs, participate in export and guarantee enough raw materials for the central enterprises.

2. At all cost to prepare to develop chemical drugs and build the antibiotics industry.

With a population of over 50 million people we have extremely great need of antibiotics and chemical drugs, which account for 65 to 70 percent of the total value of our pharmaceutical needs. The Fourth Party Congress Resolution and the present Congress's Political Report have made it a requirement that we build up our pharmaceutical industry. We believe that this industry must be fully integrated, including pharmaceutical ingredients and extracts industries and industries producing chemical drugs and antibiotics. As far as chemical drugs are concerned, at the present time we only have one small enterprise; we need to expand this sector and make full use of those units that are capable of producing them at the present time, produce more chemical drugs on a small scale so as to fully utilize the by-products of our chemical and food industries. As far as the antibiotics industry is concerned since we do not have it yet, we will start with tentative production shops on a small scale so as to prepare ourselves technically and industrially. In the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, the state has projected to make preparations for building an antibiotics plant. This is a very exciting project.

3. To increase export so as to import in adequate quantities the main drugs needed for medical treatment while doing our best to limit the import of common drugs.

Seventy percent of the medicine used at the present time must be imported in the form of raw materials or completed products. How can we solve this problem while we are still short of foreign exchange? We believe it absolutely essential that we increase our exports. I suggest that the Ministry of Foreign Trade do its best to help the public health branch to fulfill this task, that it rapidly combine action with the Ministry of Public Health to organize an import-export federation in charge of medicine and medical equipment.

4. While we still do not have enough medicine, the rectification of the medicine distribution and utilization links is an extremely important task meant to insure the rational, economical and appropriate use of the drugs.

The hospitals are the priority units receiving the medicine and thus they must also be the ones to fully implement the movement for safe and rational use of the medicine. The retail drugstores guarantee the availability of the more common medicine in general use, they must also be closely monitored so that the medicine get sold only to those in real need. The prices of medicine are also being revised so as to become more appropriate. The free market in medicine should be managed really strictly by the various localities, strict enforcement must be imposed to stop the completely free trade in medicine and the circulation of fake medicine and poisonous drugs.

After nearly 20 years of implementation of the movement for planned birth, the public health branch believes that it is time to attempt the question of "rectifying the birth rate so as to make it compatible with the level of economic development."

At the present time there are 1,146 villages and 21 districts and townships which have reached the natural population growth rate of less than 15 per 1000. Of the number 160 villages and neighborhoods have reached the ideal rate of 6 to 10 per 1000.

To provide more efficient guidance to this task, we also propose the creation at the central level of a Population Commission composed of the representatives of the State Planning Commission, the Labor and Public Health Ministries, the General Statistical Department and the various mass organizations such as the labor unions, the youth union, the women's union, the peasant unions and the army, which would be chaired by a Vice President of the Council of Ministers. At the provincial and district level there would be a Population Committee chaired by a comrade vice-chairman of the provincial or district administrative committee.

With the implementation of the above measures I am convinced that by 1985 the natural population growth rate will reach 1.7 percent and could be even lower.

1751

CSO: 5400/5954

MARITIME PRODUCTS MINISTER ON PISCICULTURE, FISHING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Tien Trinh, minister of maritime products, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing Production and Business Independence Within the Maritime Products Sector"]

[Text] Fishing and pisciculture occupy an important position within the national economy. Our people have long known how to harvest, raise and process maritime products to support their daily lives; fish have become a need in the daily diet of Vietnamese families. In addition to producing maritime products for domestic consumption, maritime products are also export goods that are liked by many countries and are a large source of foreign currency.

Under the conditions of our economy at this time, the comprehensive development of fishing and pisciculture is not only designed to meet the need for food products for daily life and exportation, but also provide jobs to hundreds of thousands of workers.

We are in complete agreement with the targets of the maritime product sector set forth in the report of the Party Central Committee on the guidelines, tasks and primary objectives regarding the economy and society during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's. To achieve these targets, the entire sector must implement a number of major policies and measures with a view toward reorganizing production, continuing to accelerate the work of conducting investigations, research and surveys and controlling resources in order to promote the production planning and zoning of the entire sector and for each area and province and adopt overall planning and specific planning for harvesting, cultivation, purchasing, processing, exporting, rear service machine support... Above everything else, it is necessary to maintain existing production capacity and gradually improve and supplement fishing equipment in order to maintain and accelerate ocean fishing operations. Fishing by the people, primarily by collectives, plays a very important role in production and accounts for more than 80 percent of the fish catch of the entire sector; therefore, it is necessary to adopt preferential policies regarding the collective economy; at the same time, attention must be given to providing incentive for the household economy of fishermen. We must make full use of existing mechanized equipment and strongly

develop the use of manually operated equipment and strongly develop the traditional trades while reorganizing the structure of the industry and giving priority to making well coordinated, selective investments in those trades and areas that produce a high output and record high productivity. We must reorganize production within the scope of the district, at fish wharves and in estuaries; positive steps must be taken to strengthen the fishing cooperatives in the North on a scale consistent with management capabilities, with attention given to the specific conditions and characteristics of each locality. The transformation and reorganization of fishing in the South must be consistent with the specific situation of each trade, primarily organizing small cooperatives and gaining the participation of all fishermen in production solidarity teams. We must closely coordinate the cooperativization of fishing with the construction of material bases and rear services supporting production and coordinate transformation and the perfection of socialist production relations with a view toward developing social production in the correct direction; there must be close coordination between fishing and agriculture, forestry and the handicraft trades.

Developing upon the experiences of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise, our entire sector has accelerated the implementation of contracts within the central and local state-operated enterprises and the fishing cooperatives in order to raise labor productivity, raise income within state-operated enterprises as well as cooperatives and open the prospect for a new and more efficient method of operation.

We must continue to strengthen the central and local state-operated enterprises and the fishing units of the navy with a view toward meeting the requirement of supplying fish to the cities, industrial zones and for exportation, serving as the nucleus in the application of technological advances, providing technical guidance and assistance and managing the rear services and other services for the fishing trades of the people while serving as the nucleus in the effort to coordinate with national defense forces to protect the ocean waters of the fatherland and combat every scheme of the Chinese expansionists to encroach upon these waters.

Together with reorganizing fishing, very much importance must be attached to the cultivation of maritime products, we have very rich potential in our bodies of water and can raise fish on more than 1 million hectares (not including the 1 million hectares of water surface, rivers, streams and canals that are harvested for natural products). In the years ahead, we must promote the strong development of the cultivation of maritime products within the collective economic sector and among state-operated installations, agencies, schools, enterprises, army units and families, thereby making the cultivation of maritime products a main production sector; policies must be adopted that provide incentive for the most efficient and effective use possible of the various types of bodies of water; those bodies of water not being used by cooperatives to raise maritime products should be turned over to families to raise maritime products under final product contracts, in an effort to use all existing bodies of water in the cultivation and reasonable harvesting of maritime products.

Fingerlings are a very important element in production; the fingerling installations of the state-operated sector have the task of supplying fingerlings to both the collective and household sectors while providing incentive for and guiding cooperatives and the people in producing good species within each locality in order to establish an allocation of fish suited to each area. An effort must be made to establish within every district a fingerling production installation capable of meeting the needs of the district; attention must be given to applying technological advances in the production of fingerlings and meat fish and in the cultivation of marine products in order to constantly raise the output of cultivated fish. Measures must be taken to resolve the problem of feed for fish well primarily by making full use of sources of natural feed; policies providing incentive for pisciculture must be researched at an early date.

In recent years, the movement to build Uncle Ho fishponds has had a positive impact in developing the cultivation of maritime products throughout the country, has had the effect of teaching politics, has yielded economic returns and has truly become a movement of the masses.

In addition to state-operated, collective and household pisciculture, it is necessary to provide incentive for joint businesses in pisciculture between the state and cooperatives. By this method, a number of places have made good use of the equipment capacity, fingerling base and technology of the state while making efficient use of the manpower, ponds and lakes of the cooperative and protecting pisciculture products better. In the industrial zones, municipalities and cities, it is necessary to rapidly conduct planning and establish pisciculture areas to supply local food products. Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Hanoi and the provinces of Hai Hung and Bac Thai have achieved good results in this area.

In the coastal brackish water areas and the Mekong River Delta there is a rather large shrimp catch; in conjunction with natural harvesting, it is necessary to establish projects specializing in the cultivation of shrimp and special products for exportation.

In the years ahead, we can increase the output of cultivated fresh fish from the present level of 180,000 tons to approximately 250,000 tons and possibly even higher, to about one-third of annual fish output.

Every effort must be focused on further accelerating the exportation of maritime products. The maritime products export-import sector must strongly reorient itself from operations based on administrativism, subsidization, partialism and localism to the socialist mode of production and business, to unified management between the central level and the local level in which they cooperate and operate joint businesses in order to provide for their own supplies, work on their own, establish a balance on their own and create a strength for accelerating production, closely managing the domestic market and struggling with the foreign market. We must establish within each locality forces specializing in fishing, cultivation

and processing in order to better support export activities; organize a good structure of export products, broaden the variety of special products and practice full economy in consumption; products such as shrimp and squid must be allocated for exportation.

The entire sector is determined to meet and exceed the export norms of the 1981-1985 third 5-year plan and endeavor to export enough maritime products to balance the materials and equipment that must be imported to meet the needs of the fishing industry.

In recent years, as a result of modifying the purchasing and supply organizations, progress has been made in the purchasing of maritime products and the supplying of materials, thereby helping to stimulate production and supply maritime products for everyday life. The problem that has arisen is how to meet the supply needs of producers while organizing the marketing of their products at fair prices and insuring expanded reproduction.

In keeping with the political task of the sector, we must gradually build material-technical bases for the sector in a well balanced and well coordinated manner in accordance with production planning and zoning and complete economic technical calculations for both the immediate future and the long-range future and in accordance with the guidelines "the central level and the local level working together," "the state and the people working together."

To meet the targets of the sector, it is necessary to make scientific-technical research the base of the plan and the economic activities of the sector and accelerate the projects to introduce technological advances in production. Efforts must be focused on the special tasks of the sector with a view toward improving fishing equipment and technology so that they are highly effective and result in the economization of fuel; research must be conducted to develop new, high yield breeds of fish of high quality; and both the quality and variety of maritime products for domestic consumption and exportation must be increased.

It is necessary to reorganize and efficiently utilize the existing corps of technical cadres and workers of the sector, the localities and the installations in order to establish stability and specialization and utilize the strengths of cadres well, especially scientific-technical cadres and economic management cadres. We must streamline the administrative apparatus and assign more cadres to the localities and installations.

We must intensify our comprehensive cooperation in the economic, social and technical fields with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the countries in the SEV bloc while broadening our cooperation in individual areas with other countries with a view toward creating the conditions needed to stimulate the development of fishing and pisciculture.

The resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party has ushered in a new stage of development in the work of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland in our country. Developing the production and business independence

of the entire sector, we promise to be determined to meet and exceed the quotas of the 1982 state plan and the 1981-1985 third 5-year plan, thereby making positive contributions to the successful implementation of the resolution of the congress.

7809

CSO: 4209/341

SOUTHERN CORPORATION HEAD ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Quang Loc, director of the Southern Laundry Powder Corporation and delegate from the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Bringing About Positive Changes in Industrial Production"]

[Text] As persons engaged in industrial management on the basic level, we note with much enthusiasm that this party congress has set forth clear guidelines for resolving several specific problems so that we can delve deeply into the economic front and improve our management with a view toward improving our economic leadership skills and the effectiveness of our economic leadership.

The Southern Laundry Powder Corporation is a production and management federation of detergent production factories in the South equipped with modern equipment based on the automated production lines in the chemical industry. The production capacity of the entire corporation is about 30,000 tons per year. In the past, raw materials, which were primarily imported from the capitalist market, met all specifications and, due to the use of modern equipment, the products that were produced met international qualitative standards; production operations were carried out by foreign engineers and specialists.

The resolution of the 6th Party Plenum created favorable conditions for production to develop in the correct direction; it permitted the use of market relations to supplement planning and the use of integrated economic measures within each area and permitted the use of incentive policies to stimulate the implementation of scientific-technological advances in order to develop the potentials and strengths of each locality and installation as much as possible.

The first step we took was to improve management methods and implement a true production and business management mechanism. We selected the federated enterprise form of operation with management being provided through the central enterprise; the director of the corporation, who is also the director of the central enterprise, controls the corporation's apparatus, directly manages the central factory and manages the entire corporation by function, thereby insuring uniformity

throughout the corporation, establishing a reasonable division of management levels and guaranteeing the dynamism of the lower level through a suitable degree of financial autonomy. On the other hand, the role of the director in commanding production is fully upheld and the relationship "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state provides management" is maintained, thereby creating unified leadership and guidance throughout the management system of the corporation. In keeping with this guideline, we reorganized production, establishing a reasonable federated structure, and centralized the various sources of capital in order to make investments in depth with a view toward balancing and increasing our production capacity and economic returns. We implemented a system of well coordinated, goal oriented economic-technical programs in order to continue to stabilize and expand production and build the material-technical bases needed for development, thereby establishing a federation producing consumer goods on the basis of economic-technical sectors: detergents, perfumes and art products.

Over the past several years, we have taken the initiative in formulating the plans of the basic level; besides the conditions provided by the state, we have established new balances on the basis of the five programs for the application of technological advances in order to resolve the problems regarding equipment, spare parts and raw materials and shift to the production and development of new products.

As a result of these programs, we have increased the percentage of domestic raw materials used in the production of detergent products to 40 percent, maintained the normal operation of machinery and equipment and achieved relatively stable product quality.

One essential direction in the development of production and business is to take the initiative in taking measures to establish economic associations. In recent years, in keeping with the guidelines set forth by the central level, we have studied three model forms of economic associations: the first is subcontracting in the production of soap and laundry powder with the provinces of the Mekong River Delta using the coconut oil that localities have once they have fulfilled their obligation to the central level; the second is a joint business based on technical cooperation in the production of high quality products within the city; and the third involves our strong use of economic association and cooperation in the exportation of laundry powder produced over and above the norms of the state plan in a three sided system: borrowing foreign currency in order to import raw materials for the production of laundry powder, using some of the laundry powder over and above the plan for the delivery of laundry powder to the export-import agencies as a commodity fund with which to purchase agricultural and food products and processing agricultural and food products for exportation in order to earn foreign currency. We maintain that this is an effective business measure that coordinates our three strengths: the high level of technological development of the industrial processing system within the city, the ability of the city to quickly organize exports and imports and the diverse biological potentials of the Mekong River Delta.

The measures taken to establish economic associations in 1961 helped us to produce an additional 4,000 tons of detergent products and a number of other products, thereby producing goods worth more than 50 million dong over and above the plan assigned to us.

On the basis of experience and in order to help installations display greater initiative and creativity, we suggest:

1. It is necessary to rapidly reorganize production, correct the present fragmentation of sectors and levels and their unreasonable structure, establish well coordinated production and business installations that have efficient management procedures and rapidly increase the turnover of capital in accordance with specific guidelines and goals.
2. In the guidance and inspection of production and business installations, it is necessary, in view of the fact that the new management mechanism has not been clearly or precisely established and many policies have not been suitably revised, to take the viewpoint of evaluating the results and the measures taken to resolve the difficulties in production by means of economic returns, specifically increasing the volume of products for society, increasing the accumulation of capital by the state and raising the income of manual workers and personnel through suitable economic incentives designed to maintain the living conditions and encourage enthusiasm and creativity on the part of the working class in overcoming the difficulties we face now.
3. It is necessary to establish a number of specific regulations that permit the continued broadening of the production and business independence of installations, primarily establishing new statutes on industrial enterprise management that clearly define the role of the enterprise director in commanding production and business on the basis of a system of specific authority and responsibilities, thereby increasing the spirit of self-reliance and establishing more reliable balances for the production plan.
4. It is necessary to improve the present method of training industrial management cadres in accordance with a separate system of programs. At present, it is clear that we need a corps of cadres specializing in industrial management who truly possess knowledge of theory and practical experience in the three areas of economics, technology and social psychology. To meet this requirement, it is necessary to change training methods and coordinate basic principles with model thinking and the handling of specific cases in order to insure the training of a stratum of high quality cadres who are fully capable of performing day-to-day work.
5. In order to truly bring about fundamental changes in the state of our country's economy, it is necessary to quickly take steps to abolish the management mechanism characterized by administrative management, bureaucracy and subsidization at its roots and establish the new management mechanism.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE HEAD ON ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Van Tran, head of the Central Economic Management Research Institute, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Reorganizing the Economy Well"]

[Text] In order to partially correct a number of the primary imbalances of the economy at this time and further develop and transform the economy in accordance with the line of the party, it is necessary, between now and approximately 1985, to determinedly and urgently reorganize the economy well and, on this basis, reorganize the other social fields, such as training, education, scientific-technical research, etc.

Reorganizing the economy involves redeploying production forces, adjusting the basic economic relationships and rearranging the various economic structures; it includes reorganizing production, reorganizing the various fields of labor, investing in capital construction, distribution, the accumulation of capital, social consumption, the circulation of goods and communications-transportation and reorganizing the economic management apparatus and cadre apparatus in order to partially correct the present serious imbalance and meet the needs of society in the order of priority set forth in the Political Report and in a manner consistent with the actual capabilities of the economy, especially with regard to energy and raw materials; at the same time, the purpose of reorganizing the economy is to create a correct economic structure that is better balanced and more efficient, thereby insuring that the process of social reproduction is thoroughly carried out, insuring that production forces develop in the manner in which they have the greatest impact and insuring that the economy possesses more dynamic vitality and is capable of developing strongly and achieving stability.

The reorganization of the economy is primarily designed to:

1. Concentrate the forces of the state on the necessary targets and in the necessary fields as set forth in the economic report and developing and making full use of the forces of the different segments of the economy in non-priority fields with the support, guidance and management of the dictatorship of the proletariat state under the guideline "the state and the people working together."

2. Gradually create a new stability within each sector, each joint sector and each territorial area in order to effectively develop the potentials that lie in labor, arable land, existing assets and existing sources of capital.
3. Strengthen and develop the state-operated economy and the collective economy to serve as the main base for guiding and drawing the other segments of the economy into the orb of the state plan.
4. Mobilize and fully utilize each labor force and the various sources of capital in society within production.
5. Coordinate the economy and the national defense system in order to simultaneously carry out the two strategic tasks.

The basic standards in the reorganization of the economy are socio-economic returns, raising labor productivity and improving the quality of social labor.

Thus, reorganizing the economy encompasses the strategy for developing the economy, carrying out the socialist transformation of the national economy and making full use of every capability in order to achieve high socio-economic returns; at the same time, it is a major policy and an important, specific measure for organizing and managing the national economy in the years ahead.

The reorganization of the economy must first be carried out on the central level and carried out in detail in the various sectors and localities, especially at the basic units. This is a very large and complex job, one that must be carried out by a scientific method. This method is goal oriented programs involving well coordinated measures for:

- Grain and food products;
- Essential consumer goods;
- Exports and imports.

To support these three programs, it is necessary to organize two additional programs:

- Communications-transportation, information and posts-telegraph;
- Energy (electricity, coal, petroleum-natural gas, firewood, etc).

These programs are linked with the state plan and are truly the backbone of the state plan.

Clearly, the organic nature of and the coordination among the various economic relations and economic structures demand that we urgently reorganize the economy and prove that reorganizing the economy does not mean withdrawing on the economic front, but bringing about a relatively comprehensive and profound economic change in which some fields and sectors are strongly developed (such as grain production, forestry and the artisan trades), some sectors and fields must be strengthened and

some sectors and fields must reorient their operations. From the perspective of the entire economy, the trend is forward, toward wholesome development, an increasingly harmonious balance and higher socio-economic returns; the socialist forces have been strengthened and developed and the non-socialist segments of the economy have been partially transformed and are playing the necessary role.

We maintain that, by approximately 1985, after virtually completing the reorganization of the economy, all sectors of heavy industry, the vast majority of the light industrial sectors producing essential consumer goods, the major transport installations, wholesale commerce, an important portion of retail commerce, the scientific and technical research facilities and the exportation and importation of primary products will be concentrated within the state-operated economy and that planning and policies regarding the economy, banking, finance, taxes...will truly become competent tools used by the dictatorship of the proletariat state to manage the entire society; within agriculture, forestry, small industry and the artisan trades, the collective economy will occupy the primary position; the household economy will be an integral part of the national economy; private producers who have not joined cooperatives will be permitted to operate in accordance with the law and policies under the guidance of the state; and our economic relations with foreign countries, including joint businesses, primarily with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea, will have developed.

Also by this time (approximately 1985), if we reorganize the economy well, agriculture, forestry, fishing, small industry and the artisan trades will develop strongly and the state-operated enterprises producing essential consumer goods, energy and fuels will be strengthened and further developed; communications and transportation will be maintained and supplemented; the domestic market will be stimulated, exports and imports will be increased and distribution and circulation will be reorganized.

It can be said that reorganizing the economy is a pressing need of our country, is a tremendous, difficult and complex undertaking; however, it is an effort that conforms with laws, conforms with the aspirations of all the people, one to which the people have strongly responded and which they strongly support; therefore, it will surely be a successful effort.

7809

030: 4209/341

HAIPHONG PARTY SECRETARY ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Bui Quang Tao, secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Improving the Management Mechanism in Order To Accelerate Economic Development"]

[Text] As regards the pressing problems we face now as well as for many years to come, our party and state must display high determination, take effective measures and concentrate the capabilities we have in our labor, technical supplies and investment capital in a manner closely linked to improving the management of agriculture in order to raise the average yield on approximately 2 million hectares of agricultural land to 5 or 6 tons per hectare or more per year. On the remaining land, yields of roughly 3 tons per hectare should be achieved. Thus, the country's total output of grain could be 19 million to 20 million tons. Only by meeting this grain target is it possible to satisfy the minimum need of society for grain.

In Haiphong, for three agricultural production seasons, we have been carrying out the improvement of cooperative management and implementing product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers on all land under cultivation and even in livestock production and the trades.

In cooperative management, our experience in product contracts has shown that carrying out distribution on the basis of workpoints is no longer suitable and that it is necessary to correctly and specifically coordinate the three interests for each and every cooperative member and help the persons accepting contracts know in advance how much they will earn, how much they must contribute to the state under obligations and how much they must contribute to the funds of the cooperative so that they accept contracts enthusiastically and combat negative phenomena more thoroughly. Product contracts must be formulated on the basis of accurate economic-technical quotas and unit prices with distribution in accordance with the results of labor; the management board has the responsibility of managing every activity of the cooperative and is under the close leadership of the party committee.

In three production seasons, as a result of implementing product contracts, the yield and output of rice have increased more rapidly with each season. In 1981, the average rice yield for the entire year exceeded 5 tons per hectare and grain output reached 250,000 tons, which were the highest yield and output every recorded and represented a 16.3 increase compared to 1980. As a result of the increase in the yield and output of grain, the living conditions of the people in the outskirts of the city have been markedly improved, all obligations to the state have been fulfilled, the funds of cooperatives have increased and there is additional capital to build new material-technical bases as well as the conditions needed to implement the policies regarding the families of war invalids and war dead and families who lack labor.

Through the implementation of product contracts, the socialist production relations within agriculture have been strengthened, the sense of collective ownership of cooperative member farmers has been markedly increased, the potential that lies in labor has been strongly developed, arable land has become increasingly fertile and is being thoroughly utilized, material-technical bases are maintained and utilized well and technical measures and technological advances have been widely implemented with good results.

At present, we are reviewing the use of product contracts from the production units and cooperatives to the entire district and city in order to uncover and rectify shortcomings and continue to improve the agricultural management mechanism with a view toward developing crop production, livestock production and the trades. We have attached very much importance to intensive cultivation and multicropping in conjunction with building dikes to reclaim land from the sea and increasing the amount of area under cultivation, thereby raising our average rice yield to 5.3 tons per hectare, a 6 percent increase compared to 1981. Under the 1981-1985 five year plan, annual average grain output is projected to increase by about 8 percent.

Together with developing agricultural production, the municipal party committee has adopted a resolution requiring that very effort be made to develop industry, small industry and the artisan trades in order to meet the needs of the people for essential consumer goods and the need for export goods.

As regards a number of machine enterprises that lack the supplies needed to operate, we have shifted their production to supporting agriculture and port services, such as repairing and painting ocean vessels, salvaging damaged ships and barges and using rejected materials and defective products to produce consumer goods and spare parts, thereby providing additional work for workers and earning additional foreign currency. We and the Ministry of Power have established additional sources of electricity, we have reorganized the leadership and management cadres guiding the power sector within the city and improved the method of distribution and the use of electricity to be more efficient.

As a result, in 1981, we created the conditions for state-operated enterprises and the small industry and artisan cooperatives to meet and exceed their plan quotas.

...In keeping with the decision of the Party Secretariat and the policy of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the party committee and people's committee of Haiphong have closely coordinated with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and, with the wholehearted assistance of Soviet specialists, introduced many useful experiences in order to strengthen the organization of the port of Haiphong, change the size of the production sections and units and expel unqualified persons from the port while supplementing stevedore forces with forces that have been trained. The municipal party committee's unified leadership of the port party organization has been strengthened, the effectiveness of the port director's management has been increased, the activities of the Trade Union and the Youth Union are more positive, contract unit prices have been accurately revised, the payment of piecework wages has been accelerated and the living conditions of the port's workers are better.

Due to the efforts mentioned above, the port of Haiphong recently started to change for the better; the productivity of cargo handling has increased, the income of workers has increased significantly, cargo ships are rapidly loaded and unloaded, cargo, equipment and machinery are protected better and the breakage and theft of cargo have been reduced. The results of the port's work include positive contributions made by Soviet specialists and we would like to sincerely thank them for their help. However, the port of Haiphong still has many jobs to perform that must be carried out in a well coordinated manner in order to quickly put management on a regular basis.

Developing upon the strengths of the municipality that has its own seaport, we are endeavoring to accelerate exports, with importance attached to such products of high economic value as shrimp, the other types of maritime products and industrial goods, such as wool rugs, embroidery of various types, shoes and sandals, talcum powder and tools, agricultural products, such as vegetables, hogs, milk and so forth. Due to export activities, we have imported a number of supplies, such as nitrogen fertilizer and insecticides for agricultural production and raw materials for industrial production and the production of consumer goods, export goods, grain, cloth and medicine to support the daily lives of the people. Export and import results have also helped to increase the sources of budget revenues and provided more capital for the capital construction of the city.

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ARTISAN FEDERATION HEAD ON 1981-1985 PLAN

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[Excerpts from speech by To Thien, acting head of the Central Federation of Small Industry and Artisan Cooperatives, at the 5th National Congress of the FCP: "Small Industry and the Artisan Trades Supporting Production, Consumption and Exportation"]

[Text] In our opinion, the problem deserving of attention is that more than a few cadres from the central to the local levels do not have a truly correct understanding of the important position of small industry and the artisan trades and still have little regard for them, consequently, leadership and management have not been appropriately strengthened; policies have been revised slowly and the policies that have been promulgated are not well coordinated; the implementation of existing policies and regulations is neither strict nor thorough; the management mechanism has been improved slowly, thereby curbing the independence and creativity of the basic level; the spirit of collective ownership and the socialist awareness of the small industry and artisan worker are still low; the level of management is low; and the system of cooperative federations on the various levels has not been strengthened and does not perform its task well.

The living and diverse realities of the past years within this vast production sector have shown: strongly developing small industry and the artisan trades both within the cities and the countryside, within the scope of the districts, at each agricultural cooperative and production collective and within each household in conjunction with developing large-scale industry are totally consistent with the characteristics and the laws of the development of our country from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, are the most rapid and economical course to take and are the manifestation of the creativity of the economic construction line of our party. While developing large-scale industry requires much investment capital and the well coordinated resolution of many problems involving material-technical bases that we cannot resolve in a short amount of time, small industry and the artisan trades, which are primarily of small and medium scale, employ the energies and capital of the masses and have mobile and flexible modes of operation, can make the best possible use of the skills, the sources of labor and the sources of raw materials scattered everywhere to create many products, from the small to the large, from the simple to the sophisticated,

thereby promptly meeting the varied consumer needs of the people of the entire country and supplying more and more export goods that are liked by the world market.

Clearly, small industry and the artisan trades are a tremendous production force that has been and is being reorganized into a component of the socialist economy, a component that occupies an important position and role, not only in the immediate future, but over the long range as well, within the national economy throughout the period of socialist construction in our country.

One matter that must be clearly defined is the political and social position of the corps of small industry and artisan workers.

Small industry and artisan craftsmen are workers who produce material wealth for society, are inherently patriotic and have adopted socialism. The vast majority (more than 90 percent) of the craftsmen in the North have been earning their livings collectively for more than 20 years. The structure and makeup of this corps of workers have changed much as a result of socialist transformation and construction; in addition to the handicraftsmen and artisans remaining from the old system, there are new forces that we have organized and developed, the majority of whom are able-bodied and well-educated young workers; troops transferred to another sector, wounded veterans, agricultural cooperative members, small merchants and so forth have joined the sector.

In the South, cooperativization is being accelerated; 50 percent of the handicraftsmen and artisans have been reorganized in different forms of collectives.

In keeping with the line of this party congress and with a view toward achieving the four major objectives, we propose the following tasks and guidelines for small industry and the artisan trades in the 1981-1985 five year plan:

1. Developing every potential and accelerating the production of consumer goods, with efforts directed primarily toward key products with a view toward helping to meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter, education, travel and health care; endeavoring to not allow a shortage of ordinary consumer goods produced from domestic raw materials to develop and supporting the daily lives of the people; rapidly increasing the variety of export goods of high quality and high aesthetic value, especially handicraft art products; providing a full supply of common and improved tools to the various economic sectors, beginning with agriculture.
2. Providing jobs for many more workers on the basis of developing production.
3. Reorganizing production in coordination with continuing to carry out socialist transformation in the South, strengthen the production relations in the North and, on this basis, accelerate the three revolutions at production installations, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, in order to gradually advance small industry to modernization and the artisan trades to the production of increasingly sophisticated products.

In order to carry out these tasks, we suggest that it is necessary to quickly improve the management mechanism and to revise and amend policies along the lines of providing strong incentive for the development of small industry and the artisan trades.

To manage this sector of the economy, the state primarily employs various policies codified in the form of laws.

In the immediate future, we must improve planning along the lines of coordinating planning with the use of market relations, take the initiative in formulating plans from the basic level upward, strongly reorient and improve commerce subcontracting procedures and develop the various forms of cooperation in production among state-operated industrial enterprises, between agriculture and small industry and the artisan trades and within the small industry and artisan forces with a view toward achieving high economic returns in production and eventually achieving specialization and cooperation.

It is necessary to build a strong and stable party base in an effort to establish within each cooperative a party chapter and intensify the forging and education of party members so that they firmly adhere to the stand of the working class, make every effort to learn knowledge of science and technology and are worthy of being the nucleus leading the masses within the cooperative along the path of socialism, which is a matter of special importance.

In order to successfully carry out the line and tasks mentioned above, we will, on the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the resolution of this congress, launch a continuous and intense revolutionary movement of the masses to display a high sense of self-reliance, display initiative and creativity, become strongly involved in the three revolutions, accelerate production and meet and exceed the quotas of the 5-year plan.

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FULL DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER SOURCES SUGGESTED

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[Excerpts from an address by Pham Cong Lac, director of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant and delegate of Thuan Hai Provincial Party Organization: "Developing Electric Power Sources Throughout the Country"]

[Text] After the South had been fully liberated, under the resolute leadership of the VCP Central Committee and the government, all our cadres and workers of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant were working tenaciously and bravely to overcome many difficulties and challenges, to strive to restore and perfect the plant, to start production of power according to plan and to drive the plant toward very basic and deep changes. The plant was mobilizing its entire force of cadres and workers, upholding the spirit of collective ownership and creative labor, resolutely maintaining uninterrupted power supply to ensure providing all sectors of the national economy with safe and continued electric power and helping to fulfill the second 5-year (1976-1980) state plan.

Shortly after the liberation the plant started production and in the last few months of 1975 was able to produce 40 million kilowatt-hours. With that pace of development and thanks to the assistance of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior, Thuan Hai and Lam Dong Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, we were able to fully restore its equipment and to make the plant operate steadily at full capacity as planned. Its output was increasing everyday: more than 435 million kilowatt-hours in 1976, nearly 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1980 and more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1981.

Thus in terms of electrical energy produced 1980 was the best year, with the output surpassing even the planned output of the average years having lots of water and showing an increase 2.5 times as compared with 1976 and 16.5 times over its highest preliberation production (in 1965).

An important and outstanding strength was the fact that the electricity contributed by the plant to the electric power network of the South accounted for an increasing percentage, from 34.5 percent in 1976 to 72 percent in 1980 and 85 percent in

1981. As a result, the Southern Electric Power Corporation was able to reduce every year the share of thermoelectric power and thus to lower the rate of consumption of oil by the factories having diesel engines and using thermoelectricity from 400,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

The above results brought about high economic effectiveness, created a state of stability in the operations of the Saigon-Da Nhim electric power network and proved the correct direction of development recommended by the 4th Party Congress, namely, "to combine hydroelectric power with thermoelectric power, to attach utmost importance to the former."

The above-mentioned achievements resulted from the fact that the Ministry of Power and Southern Electric Power Corporation had adopted correct policies and guided in time the restoration of the plant's projects and equipment, such as restoring the 230-kilovolt transmission line, repairing and replacing 200 meters of badly broken water-pressure pipes by fully using the domestically available materials, overcoming technical and work-area difficulties with determination and bold action and taking initiative to improve techniques and management, particularly technical management, and to seriously carry out all programs and rules in production. Those were the things that the previous puppet regime had relied on foreign technicians to do. The cadres and workers of our plant completed the above-mentioned work within a short time and in December 1975 the Da Nhim power source was connected to the electric power network of Ho Chi Minh City.

We were also able to replace in time the broken generator shafts and turbine bucket blades and to boost the output of the plant to 160 megawatts exactly as planned.

Under the leadership of the Thuan Hai Provincial VCP Committee, the plant attached great importance to providing political and ideological education; caring for the living conditions of cadres and workers; teaching them patriotism, love for socialism and pride -- the pride of intellectuals and workers being able to serve the revolution; heightening the sense and understanding of class in the ranks of industrial workers; wiping out feelings of inferiority and strengthening solidarity, mutual understanding and confidence; and assigning work with confidence to promote close cooperation in order to fulfill the common task.

To ensure supplying all sectors of the national economy with electric power and using more fully the hydroelectric power sources in general, and the Da Nhim hydroelectric power in particular, we totally agree to the part of the report on the "Major guidelines, tasks and goals concerning the economy and society in the 5 years (1981-1985) and 1980's" dealing with the electric power sector, which calls for "step up the development of hydroelectric power and combine large scale with intermediate and small scale." Our country has abundant sources of water energy, average annual rainfall of 1,500-2,000 millimeters, as much as 3,000-5,000 millimeters in some years and localities, and narrow and long terrain, with high slope,

two-thirds being forests, mountains and rivers relatively evenly distributed throughout the country; as to the rate of electric power production in kilowatts per square kilometer, our country is among the ones that have the highest rate with 85 kilowatts/square kilometer. According to economic and technical calculations, we can reach the hydroelectricity-producing capacity of 17.5 million kilowatts and the annual consumption rate of 80-90 billion kilowatt-hours. A regrettable thing is that this large and abundant source of hydroelectric power has not yet been fully exploited as the country as a whole has a total output of only 300 megawatts, with electrical energy being about 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours. Moreover, the development and full use of the hydroelectrical source can bring about extremely great benefits as we can carry out water conservancy and flood prevention projects, develop water communications, improve ecological conditions, save coal for industrial production and export and save foreign exchange since we do not have to import a lot of oil for the oil-burning diesel and thermoelectric power plants.

On the basis of such great benefits, we propose the following:

1. To concentrate on development of hydroelectric power as the main direction to be followed by the electric power sector after the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. As an immediate job, to make urgent preparations for an early start of construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on Dong Nai River and to study, to explore and to make plans for speedy construction of a number of hydroelectric power plants in the central provinces, from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Thuan Hai and Tay Nguyen, because of a serious shortage of power and water in these localities. On the basis of these hydroelectric power sources, to form a unified nationwide electric power network.

To step up construction of small hydroelectric power plants with capacity ranging from tens to hundreds of kilowatts in eastern Nam Bo, Tay Nguyen and northern highland provinces, as our machine industry is totally capable of making equipment for these plants. The Ministry of Power has successfully manufactured 4 sets of 250-kilowatt equipment for Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to be used in its plants on Cung River.

2. To unify management and to assign the Ministry of Power the task of studying, exploring, planning and making positive plans for stepping up construction and development of hydroelectric power in the 1980's and in the future in accordance with the principle of "the state and people work jointly" and "the central and local administrations work jointly."

3. To put aside each year an appropriate amount of foreign exchange for the electric power sector to import the necessary parts which the country so far cannot make.

4. To use the 120-megawatt thermoelectric power plant built with Czech aid as a supplemental power source for the southern provinces to urgently satisfy their need for electric power.

We also suggest that the state make in-depth investment to allow the Da Nhim hydroelectric power plant to build a secondary reservoir upstream from Don Duong dam for the purpose of fully using the volume of water that must be drained each year to produce 100 million additional kilowatt-hours and to save 30,000 tons of oil a year. In addition to raising the electric power output, the secondary reservoir also has the effect of limiting alluvial accumulation in the main reservoir and quadrupling the period of operations of the latter.

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